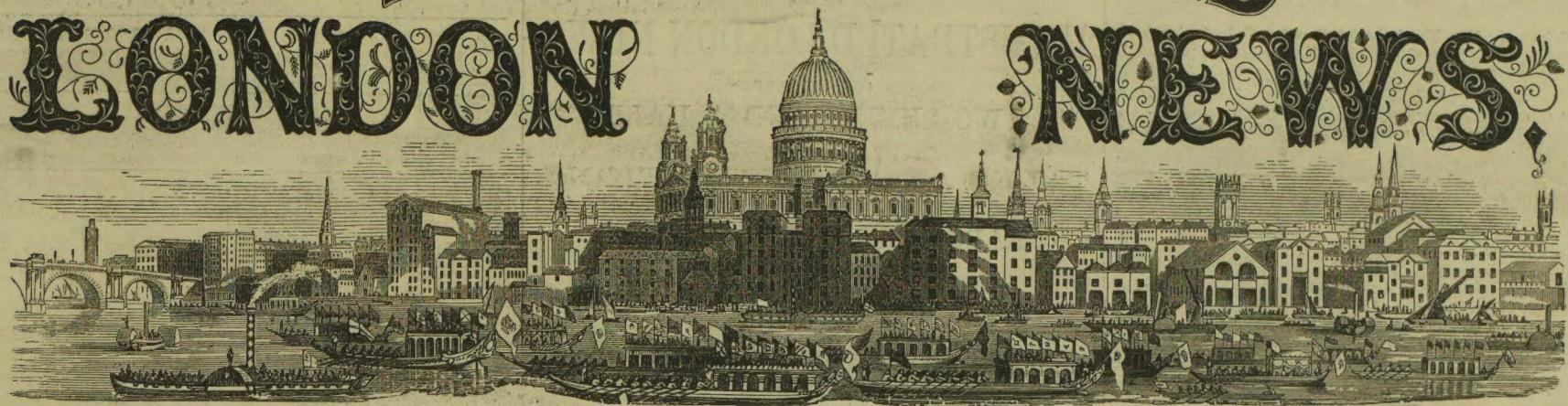


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1900.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875.

WITH { SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d



"DANGEROUS QUARTERS." BY H. B. ROBERTS.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst., at Fitzwilliam House, Cambridge, the wife of William Alfred Norman, Esq., Downing College, late R.N., of a son.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Maze, 17, Upper Wimpole-street, the wife of William Ireland Blackburne-Maze, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at 2, Upper Brook-street, Lady Templemore, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., the Hon. Mrs. Robert Arthur Arundell, of a daughter.

On the 22nd inst., at 3, Stanley-gardens, Kensington, the wife of J. Thomas Howie McEwan, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at St. Peter's, Bournemouth, W. S. Ferrers, Esq., to Georgina Thorpe, daughter of the late Rev. W. Thorpe, D.D., and the Countess of Pomfret.

On the 20th inst., at St. Margaret's, Durham, the Rev. Henry Edward Stoker, M.A., Head Master of Uttoxeter Grammar School, to Edith Theodore, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Holden, D.D., Head Master of Durham School and Hon. Canon of Durham Cathedral.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Brockville, Ontario, John Joseph Birkett Jones, Esq., late of Windsor-place, Montreal, aged 65.

On the 19th inst., at Sidmouth, Emily Godolphin Osborne, the wife of the Rev. Lord S. G. Osborne, aged 70.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 1, 1876.

SUNDAY, DEC. 26.

First Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen, martyr. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. J. Moorhouse; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Rev. John Oakley, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Canon Conway; 3 p.m., the Rev. William Hay M. H. Aitken. St. James's, noon, the Rev. G. H. Connor.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. Gregory, Canon of St. Paul's; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

New moon, 7.4 p.m. St John the Evangelist. Bank Holiday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28.

Holy Innocents' Day. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Experimental Electricity). Commercial Travellers' School, Pinner, general court, London Tavern, noon.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 33	1 15	1 35	1 55	2 14	2 33	2 50

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albermarle-street, Piccadilly, W. PROFESSOR TYNDALL, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., will begin a Course of Six Lectures adapted to Juvenile Auditors, "On Experimental Electricity," on TUESDAY next, DEC. 28, at Three o'clock. Subscription, One Guinea (Children under sixteen, Half a Guinea); all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets may now be obtained at the Institution.

GEOLGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a JUVENILE AUDIENCE, will be given by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C., on DEC. 27, 28, 31, JAN. 3, 5, and 7, at Eleven a.m. and Three p.m. Terms, Half a Guinea for the Course.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY and Daily till Saturday next, the great Christmas Pantomime, by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, entitled JACK IN WONDERLAND; or, the Magic Beanstalk. Characters by M. Espinosa, Messrs. Everard, T. H. Friend; Bernard Troupe of Minstrels; Midget Hanlons; Misses Caroline Parkes, Florence Dodd, Nellie Phillips, Florence Montgomery, and Manetti. Principal Dancers, the Misses Elliott and M. Pierrot. The elaborate and magnificent scenery (with the exception of the great Transformation Scene) by Mr. Fenton and assistants. Great Transformation Scene, by Mr. C. Brew, entitled "A Birthday Surprise." The Ballet arranged by M. Espinosa, the music composed and arranged by Mr. J. Doughty. Clown, Pantaloons, Mr. W. Buck; Harlequin, Mr. Charles Brundt; Columbine, Miss Louisa Holt; the One-Legged Dancer, M. Pierrot. The whole produced under the direction of Mr. T. H. Friend. A portion of the Pantomime arranged to display the imitative performance of the celebrated Midget Hanlon Troupe. Preliminary Entertainment comprising Mr. James Doughty and his Performing Dogs. The celebrated Ethiopian Farce of THE WIG MAKER, by the Bernard Troupe of Minstrels. M. Pierrot, the Uno-Pedrian Wonder. A new and original Russian Comic Ballet, by M. and Madame Espinosa, Messrs. Everard, Siliani, and Corps de Ballet. The New Performance of the Midget Hanlon Troupe. The original and inimitable Punch and Judy. Great Christmas-Tree. The Fancy Fair, where suitable presents for everybody may be obtained. See Daily Announcements.

ALEXANDRA PALACE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING DEC. 27. MONDAY, BOXING DAY—Unprecedented Attractions (see below). TUESDAY and Every Day during the Week. THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANSTOMIME. Mr. GEO. CONQUEST in his wonderful feats, and three hundred performers (see Special Announcements). The Circus and the whole of the GREAT HOLIDAY FETE ENTERTAINMENTS continued and Palace Illuminated until Nine throughout the Week.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—BOXING DAY and during the following Week, the most varied and unparalleled Programme of HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS ever placed before the Public. THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANSTOMIME. The great Christmas Circus Entertainment. The Children's Marionette African Dwarf. The celebrated Manhattan Negro Minstrels. Five Military Bands. The Monster Christmas-Tree and Decorations. Entire Palace Heated and Illuminated till Nine p.m. Accessible under cover from City, West-End, and all parts. Special and extra Trains every few minutes from King's-cross. One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—On BOXING NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 27, and during the Week, the Grand Pantomime WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in England. Morning Performances, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Dec. 23, 29, and Jan. 1. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Delightfully Warmed in every part.—On MONDAY, DEC. 27, and following Evening, CINDERELLA, AND THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL AND GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST. Misses Nelly Power, Mand Brennan, Julia St. George, Amalia, Emily Waters, Le Brun, Tessy Gunnis, and the élite of the European Ballet. Messrs. W. B. Fair, Rogers, Vincent, Wainwright, Willard, Louis, &c., and a stud of the smallest ponies in the world. Day Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on every Monday in January. No fees for booking or for use of cloak-rooms.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE.—The most amusing Bill in London. At Seven, Craven's Comic Drama, MEG'S DIVERSION. At Nine, Burnand's Burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. At 10.20, Farce, A TEMPTING BAIT. Prices from 6d. to 3gs. No charge for Booking. Lessee and Manager, F. C. Burnand.

WHERE SHALL WE GO ON BOXING NIGHT? No doubt about it. Go and see BLACK-EYED SUSAN at the OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. CHILDREN IN THE WOOD, BOXING DAY, and Every Evening at 7. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children Half price. The celebrated Paynes as Pantomimists.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, twice on Monday (Boxing Day), at Three at Eight. OUR CARD-BASKET, CLEVER PEOPLE, and A SPANISH BOND. Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday) at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

Now Publishing,

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER
OF THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
CONSISTING OF

TWO SHEETS AND A HALF

OF
TALES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,AND A
LARGE COLOURED PICTURE

ENTITLED

THE HOME AT NAZARETH,
BY W. HOLYOAKE.TALES BY MRS. LYNN LINTON,
AND OTHERS.

CHRISTMAS IN INDIA,

BY R. C. CALDWELL.

SKETCHES, POEMS, AND NOTICES OF CHRISTMAS
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

"A Christmas Dumpling," drawn by A. Hunt.

"The Old Sailor's Christmas Present," by C. Robinson.

"Far Away," by W. H. Overend.

"The Fairy Glen," by M. Montbard.

"Don't, Cousin Charlie," by F. Barnard.

"Mr. H. Irving as Macbeth," by V. W. Bromley.

"Lois Lancaster," by F. S. Walker (illustrating Mrs. Lynn Linton's Tale).

"Supported by Voluntary Contributions," by J. C. Dollman.

"Home Comforts," by H. B. Roberts.

"Light and Shadow," by M. W. Ridley.

"Taking Toll," by Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A.

"Dolly's Dream," by Kate Greenaway.

"A Gleam of Hope," by S. Read.

A Pictorial Charade (four Illustrations), by A. Hunt.

"Played Out," by A. Lumley (illustrating H. Savile Clarke's Tale).

In a COLOURED WRAPPER, published apart from the ordinary issue.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

POSTAGE OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post of the Christmas Number within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is Threepence.

ABROAD.

Copies, printed on thin paper, for the colonies and foreign countries, must be prepaid according to the following rates:—

Africa, West Coast	6d	Greece	6d	4d
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Australia	8d	via Southampton	8d	8d
Austria	4d	India	4d	Brindisi	14d
Belgium	4d	Italy	4d	4d
Brazil	6d	Jamaica	6d	...	...	...	6d
Canada	6d	Mauritius	6d	...	...	...	12d
Cape of Good Hope	6d	New South Wales	6d	...	...	...	8d
Ceylon, via Southampton	8d	New Zealand	8d	...	...	...	8d
Chili	6d	Norway	6d	...	...	...	4d
China	8d	Portugal	8d	...	...	...	4d
Constantinople	4d	Spain	4d	...	...	...	8d
Denmark	4d	Sweden	4d	...	...	...	4d
Egypt	8d	Switzerland	8d	...	...	...	4d
France	6d	Tasmania	6d	...	...	...	8d
Germany (except Alsace and Lorraine)	4d	Turkey	4d	United States of America	4d	...	8d
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		Victoria	4d	8d

The ordinary edition forwarded abroad requires one-half more than the above rates.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

S. T. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and Piccadilly.

ON BOXING-DAY, DECEMBER 27,

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS will commence their Eleventh Annual Series of

FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES

In this magnificent Hall, upon the same scale of magnitude and attractiveness which has always rendered their Entertainment so proudly pre-eminent amongst the numerous Holiday Amusements. This World-famed Company now numbers nearly Fifty Artists of Known Eminence. Its magnificent Choir of vocalists is universally admitted to be one of the finest in Europe.

The old sickly sentimentality and maudlin trash introduced into songs usually sung by Minstrel troupes has long since been eschewed by the directors of the Moore and Burgess Company. All their songs are written and composed by the

MOST EMINENT AUTHORS AND COMPOSERS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE COMIC, HUMOROUS, AND TERPSICHOREAN

Portion of the Holiday Entertainment will be sustained by the well-known and Powerful Company of Comedians and Dancers.

THROUGHOUT THE CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAYS Performances will be given

EVERY DAY AND EVERY NIGHT

until SATURDAY, JANUARY 8,

taking place in the Great Hall until Jan. 1, and after that date in Messrs. Moore and Burgess's own elegant hall, which will be beautifully redecorated and embellished during the term of the Company's performance in the Great Hall.

FIVE THOUSAND LUXURIOUS SEATS, where every visitor may see and hear with comfort.

No fees or extra charge of any description. Programmes free. On Boxing Day the doors will be opened for the Afternoon Performance at One o'clock; for all the subsequent Day Performances at Two. Doors open for the Evening Performance at Seven.

THREE THOUSAND SHILLING SEATS,

Embracing the vast Area and Upper Gallery.

Balcony, 2s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Fauteuils, 5s.

Children under Twelve half price to Balcony and Stalls only.

EVERY WEST-END OMNIBUS

will set visitors down at the doors of the Hall.

Omnibuses also run direct to the doors from every railway station in London, an advantage not possessed by any other place of amusement

the tender remembrances, sometimes fearful, the anxious but hopeful anticipations, the mingling together in harmony of old men and children, of mature age and ripening adolescence—all the incidents which accompany, or follow in the train of, the Christmas dinner, serve to throw around it a glamour of gladness magically attractive to the kindlier and more-genial feelings of our common nature. "It is, indeed," as Washington Irving has poetically expressed it, "the season of regenerated feeling—the season for kindling, not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart; the scene of early love again rises green to memory, beyond the sterile waste of years; and the idea of home, fraught with the fragrance of home-dwelling joys, reanimates the drooping spirit, as the Arabian breeze will sometimes waft the freshness of the distant fields to the weary pilgrim of the desert."

"A Merry Christmas!" But this is the season when Charity goes hand in hand with Mirth. "Laughter holding both his sides" ought to open out to us the well-springs of benevolence. It is a time when (in sympathy at least) "the rich and poor meet together." Can we do better than avail ourselves of its propitious influences? In this country, with all its accumulated wealth, no one should be allowed to pine for want on Christmas Day, nor, perhaps, are there many who do. Even our workhouses are lighted up with transient brightness on this festive anniversary. It is a time for considering the things of others as well as our own, for the exercise of discriminating but unstinted liberality, for diffusing, wherever we can do so, amongst the lonely, the weary, the careworn, and the heavily burdened, a consciousness that they are not wholly separated from the brotherhood of man. It is a noble duty which far more than repays itself, that of busying oneself, if only for the season, with ascertaining how far the store of enjoyment may be increased to the common family, and with following up that knowledge by prompt and liberal action. Nay, it is not only a noble duty, it is also a luxurious pleasure.

"A Merry Christmas!" One trait more of this chieftain of holidays, and we have done. Charity to the poor, expressed by a bounteous ministration of our substance to their immediate wants, is far from being the highest manifestation of the spirit lit up in the heart by the great fact of which Christmastide is a traditional memento. Thoughtful men are wont to mean and feel more than that when they greet one another in the words which hundreds of years have handed down to them. The sentiment they are impelled by it to indulge is that of the brotherhood of the human family, not necessarily for political ends, but for those much grander ends which are identified with unity of origin, unity of blood, unity of responsibility and duty, unity under the moral government and loving care of the same Father of us all. This sentiment is by no means an inoperative one. Most of the sweeter, more social, and tenderer sympathies of our nature root themselves in it, and all the displays of the more genial virtues derive thence their brightness of colour and their stimulating warmth. Christmas draws together more closely the ties which bind us to the race; and the mirth and gladness of the season, as well as the truths symbolised by its festivities, make us appreciate more feelingly the lot to which we and our brethren have been appointed. So, then, on all the foregoing accounts—and, sooth to say, many others of even greater weight—we make bold to conclude our observations by once more repeating the oft-repeated formula, and thereby wishing for all our readers "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle yesterday week for Osborne House to pass Christmas. Her Majesty travelled in the usual manner over the Great Western and South-Western Railways to Gosport, and crossed the Solent in the Royal yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, to Osborne. Princess Christian, Lord Henry Lennox, and Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, dined with the Queen before her departure from Windsor. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Queen has walked and driven out daily. The Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Frances Drummond have succeeded the Duchess of Roxburgh and the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen's Royal bounty to the poor of the metropolis and its environs has been distributed at the Almony-office, Whitehall, during the past week, to the clergymen who co-operate with the Lord High Almoner, to the numerous applicants previously recommended by the clergy in the various localities in and about London so far as was practicable to do so. The number of persons who were relieved in sums of 5s. and 13s. each exceeded 1000 in the aggregate, the majority of the recipients exceeding sixty years of age. The selections were made by the Dean of Windsor, Lord High Almoner, and the Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, Sub-Almoner, assisted by Mr. John Hanby, Secretary and Yeoman of the Royal Almony in Ordinary.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, accompanied by the Queen of Denmark and Princess Thyra, arrived at Lubeck from Hamburg at half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday. In consequence of the ice the Royal party were obliged to drive to Travemünde, whence they proceeded in the steamer Freya, escorted by the ironclad Absalon to Korsör, arriving there the same night. The King of Denmark and Prince Waldemar joined the Royal travellers at Korsör on Monday morning, and accompanied them by a special train to Copenhagen, arriving at half-past twelve, when they were received by

Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark and by the diplomatic and municipal authorities. The Princess drove to the Royal palace in the Amalienborg-square, where her Royal Highness resides, she being welcomed by the hereditary Princess Carolina. Afterwards the Princess paid visits to the Queen Dowager and to the Crown Prince, and dined at the King's palace with the King and Queen and the Royal family.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh pass the Christmas at Eastwell Park, Kent. Prince and Princess Christian are on a visit to their Royal and Imperial Highnesses. The Duchess has consented to open the Royal Winter Garden at Westminster on Saturday, Jan. 8.

Princess Christian was present at the performance of the Windsor Strollers, yesterday week, at the Theatre Royal, Windsor.

Prince Leopold has signified his intention, through Dr. G. V. Poore, to become an annual subscriber of 10 gs. to the funds of the Royal Infirmary for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, on Saturday last, from Merton Hall, Thetford.

Prince Soltykoff has arrived in town from the Continent.

Princess Kotschoubey has arrived at Thomas's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh have arrived at Floors Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived at Easton Park, near Brandon, Norfolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle, Hunts.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have returned to Bestwood Lodge, Notts, from Ireland.

Earl and Countess Spencer returned to Althorpe on Saturday last from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne at Bowood, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have returned to Sandbeck Park, near Rotherham, from Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry have arrived at Croome Court, Worcestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman have left Belgrave-square for Weston Park.

The Dowager Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah and Lady Victoria Spencer left St. James's-place on Saturday last for Guilsborough Hall, Northampton.

Viscount Sudley has left for the Earl of Arran's seat in Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Cole have arrived at Florence Court to pass Christmas with the Earl and Countess of Enniskillen.

Lord Winmarleigh has left town for Winmarleigh, Lancashire.

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cairns have returned to their residence at Bournemouth.

The Prime Minister has left Whitehall-gardens for Hughenden Manor.

The First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Ward-Hunt left Whitehall on Monday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter, at Burghley House.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Acraman, William, to be Vicar of Crich, Derbyshire.
Andrew, John Baptiste; Perpetual Curate of Gentleshaw.
Ash, R. H. P.; Vicar of Christ Church, Emery Down.
Bagshawe, Fras. Lloyd; Vicar of St. Barnabas's, Pimlico.
Bagshaw, Henry Salmon; Vicar of Apethorpe-cum-Woodnewton.
Barlow, Robert Hilary; Rector of Childswickham, Gloucestershire.
Beaumont, W. B.; Rector of Cole Orton; Rural Dean of West Alecky.
Berkeley, George William; Minister of All Hallows', Southwark.
Blatch, F. R.; Senior Curate of St. Mary's, Newington; Vicar of Homerton.
Budly, H. J.; Incumbent of St. Mark's, Victoria Docks.
Bruce, Lloyd Stuart; Rector of Carlton in Lindrick, Notts.
Carri, C. H.; Rector of Moor Monkton; Rural Dean of Ainsty.
Carthew, W. H. M.; Rector of Stanningley, Suffolk.
Clark, T. H.; Vicar of Ampney Crucis, Gloucestershire.
Clarke, C. P.; Rector of Great and Little Thornham, Suffolk.
Colston, J. R. D.; Perpetual Curate of Laister Dyke.
Cooper, Frederick; Rector of Salmonby, Lincolnshire.
Crosse, M.; Vicar of Terrington, Norfolk.
Davies, Evan Thomas; Perpetual Curate of St. David's, Liverpool.
Edman, E. H.; Rector of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire.
Elouis, J. J. H.; Perpetual Curate of Eyton, Herefordshire.
Goldie, George; Rector of Farmington.
Greenall, Richard; Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's, Stockton Heath.
Hartley, John; Vicar of Shelley.
Haslewood, F. G.; Vicar of Chislet.
Hodgson, F. H.; Curate of Hemel Hempstead; Curate of Northall.
Holbeck, J. L.; Minister of St. Augustine's, Halifax.
Holloway, John Edward; Vicar of Cleghorn, Herefordshire.
Hood, J. S. E. C.; Vicar of Kirby Fleetham with Fencote.
Hood, Samuel; Vicar of St. Mary's, Far Cotton.
Hudson, J. C.; Rector of Martin and Vicar of Thornton, Lincolnshire.
Huntsman, Edmund J.; Domestic Chaplain to Viscount Galway.
Jackson, Charles Bird; Rector of Wold Newton, Lincolnshire.
Jacob, Stephen H., late Captain R.N.; Vicar of Bratton, Westbury, Wilts.
Johnson, Robert; Vicar of Chislet; Rector of Smarden, Kent.
Lamb, Edward; Vicar of Elstow, Derbyshire.
Le Breton, W. C.; Rector of St. Helier's, Jersey.
Lempriere, D. M.; Rector of St. Clement's, Jersey.
Lloyd, J.; Rural Dean of the North-Western Division of Abergavenny.
Lockton, Philip; Rector of Slapton, Northants.
Longe, John; Vicar or Perpetual Curate of Culpho, Suffolk.
Marett, C.; Rector of St. Saviour's, Jersey.
Mildren, Richard; Minister of St. John's Chapel, Devonport.
Molesworth, B. F. W.; Rector of Washington, Durham.
Moore, E. M.; Vicar of Ashburne; Rector of Benefield, Northampton.
Ollivant, Edward; Rector of Erbistock, Denbigh and Flint.
Poingdestre, George; Rector of St. John's, Jersey.
Rogers, Edward; Rector of Odomcombe.
Roxby, Henry Meux; Vicar of Buckden, Hunts.
Russell, H. L.; Vicar of the Church of the Annunciation, Chiselhurst, Kent.
Salmon, R. I.; Curate in Charge; Vicar of St. Martin's, Brighton.
Salmon, Thomas Frith; Perpetual Curate of Newchapel, Staffordshire.
Sandall, John Henry; Rector of St. George's, Hatley, Cambs.
Smith, A. H.; Minister of the New District of St. Peter, Tonbridge Wells.
Stevens, T.; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, Essex.
Steward, Charles Holden; Perpetual Curate of Burton, Cheshire.
Thomas, Samuel W.; Rector of Halse.
Twells, Henry; Rural Dean of Framland Second Deanery.
Turner, Sydney; Dean of Ripon.
Welsh, J. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Liverpool.
Wetherell, J. C.; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Deptford, Kent.
White, George Cosby; Vicar of St. Matthias's, Malvern Link.
Wilson, Charles Carus; Minister of New Milverton, Warwick.
Wood, Francis Henry; Rector of St. Kenelm's, Romsey.
Wolseye, Capel; Rector of Burnsall, First Medley.—*Guardian.*

The Convocation of the province of Canterbury has been prorogued to Feb. 9, and it will meet for business on Feb. 15.

A painted window has recently been placed in the Church of St. Day, Cornwall, by Lady Williams, of Tregullow, in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Buller, the subject chosen being "The Raising of Jairus's daughter," the artists having introduced her likeness in one of the female figures. The work is from the studio of Messrs. O'Conner and Taylor, of Berners-street.

The governors of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy met on Saturday last for the pleasing duty of distributing Christmas benefactions to curates and other clergymen, their widows and families. The number of clergymen to whom grants were made was eighty-nine, and the total sum distributed among

them £1462. The governors also gave away £590 among forty-seven clergy widows and aged or sick and helpless single daughters and children, the grants for the children being for education, outfit, and first start in life. In November the total sum distributed amongst the foregoing classes was £805, the number assisted being fifty-three. Every month brings numerous applications, and the governors, meeting monthly to consider them, assist every worthy and necessitous case.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Monday last, at 7, Whitehall—Archdeacon Denison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz.: Building new churches at Darwen St. Cuthbert, in the parish of Blackburn; Hethersett, near Carlisle; and Kilburn, St. Luke, Middlesex; rebuilding the churches at Clun, Salop; Leicester, St. Leonard's; Llansamlet, near Leith; and Meppershall, Beds; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Crook, in the parish of Brancepeth, near Darlington; Felsted, Essex; Glanville, Wootton, near Sherborne, Dorset; and Lancaster, near Atherstone. Under urgent circumstances the grants formerly made towards restoring the churches at Up-Ottery, near Honiton, and Bryngwyn, near Hereford, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-church and Mission-house Fund towards building school-churches at Kilver-street, in the parish of Shepton Mallett; and Low Fenton, near Stoke-on-Trent. In the multitude of other claims, it is hoped that the Incorporated Church Building Society will not be overlooked, and at this season especially the committee trust that they will receive such generous support from churchmen and churchwomen as to enable them to meet the urgent appeals for help which are continually coming before them.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Professor Max Müller, in resigning the Professorship of Comparative Philology at Oxford, will at the same time vacate the fellowship held by him at All Souls' College. He intends to leave England early next year.—Mr. T. C. Snow, B.A., late scholar of Corpus Christi College, has been elected to a classical fellowship in St. John's; and Mr. C. A. Cripps, B.A., scholar of New, to a fellowship in modern history. Mr. J. H. Maude, Scholar of Corpus, has been elected to a Fellowship at Hertford College.

The previous examination, or little-go list, at Cambridge University was published on Tuesday morning, and is of great length. Of the 443 candidates in Part I., the number passed is 322, these being almost equally divided into first and second classes. Two hundred and seventy-six candidates were in their first term of residence, and 237 of them passed. Of the 492 candidates in Part II., the number passed is 320, the greater proportion appearing in the first class. About a hundred in the first term of residence have failed here. The number passed in additional subjects is 298.

The Queen's letter has been received appointing Mr. John M. Kaye, B.L., to the chair of English law in Queen's College, Belfast, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Echlin Molyneux.

A meeting of subscribers to the University College for Bristol was recently held in the Council Chamber of that city, under the presidency of the Mayor, the object of the gathering being to authorise the committee to take the necessary steps to incorporate the college. The meeting was addressed by Professor Jowett, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and others; and a resolution authorising the committee to take the necessary steps for the incorporation of the college was agreed to. It was stated that £22,000 out of the £10,000 required had already been subscribed.

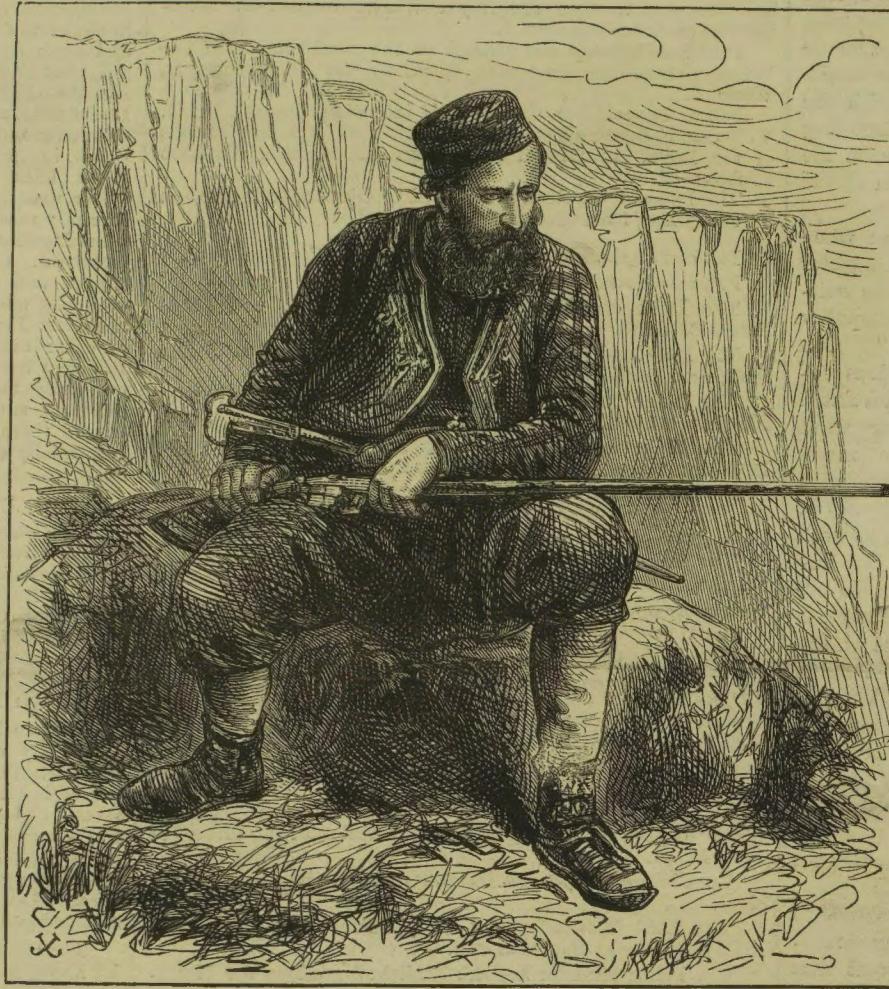
The Rev. T. B. Rowe, Assistant Master of Uppingham School, has been appointed by the Skinners' Company Head Master of Tonbridge School.

The prizes at St. Paul's School were distributed, on Thursday week, by the Prime Warden of the Mercers' Company, who was in the chair, supported by Dr. Kynaston, the High Master.—At the distribution of prizes at Merchant Taylors' School, yesterday week, the Rev. Dr. Baker, the Head Master, alluded to the forthcoming consecration of the Rev. R. S. Coplestone as resident Bishop of Colombo, remarking that he was the fourth old Merchant Taylor who had been raised to the Episcopate within the last three years.—The students and associates of the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, held their third annual dinner yesterday week.—The students at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, underwent their annual inspection on Saturday, previous to their Christmas vacation.—Mr. Francis Galton presided at the distribution of prizes, last Saturday, in the School of Practical Engineering, at the Crystal Palace, the utility of which is to be increased by the addition of a colonial section.—On Monday the distribution of prizes to the students in the City of London College for Ladies took place at the City Terminus Hotel, Sir Charles Reed in the chair.—Both the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Ward Hunt spoke on the subject of national education at the reopening, on Tuesday, of Browne's School at Stamford. The Marquis of Exeter presided.—We learn from the *City Press* that the Glass-sellers' Company have presented, in perpetuity, a scholarship to the City of London School of the value of £50 per annum, tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge. It is to be designated the "Abbott Scholarship," in honour of the present Head Master, Dr. Abbott, a kinsman of the Master.—At the annual distribution of prizes to the boys of the Royal Naval School at Greenwich for training sons of Royal Marines and sailors, on Tuesday, it was announced that the Lords of the Admiralty had decided to throw the school open to 200 additional boys, the sons of seamen and Royal Marines who have served their country, thus bringing the number up to 1000, giving thus an extending advantage to the Royal service.—The Archbishop of York presided, on Tuesday afternoon, at the annual distribution of prizes at St. Martin's Grammar School, Scarborough, and delivered an address on middle-class education.—Last week the annual commemoration of Founder's Day at the Charterhouse was observed in Old Sutton's Hall and Chapel—Dec. 12, the proper day, falling this year on a Sunday. There was a large attendance of old Carthusians; and in the evening a large number of Carthusians met in "hall" at a dinner, under the presidency of Dr. Currey, the master.—At the distribution of prizes, last week, at the Doncaster Grammar School, the Archbishop of York enforced upon his hearers the importance of a study of modern languages and physical science, although at the same time he did not discourage a study of the ancient tongues.

One of the finest boats ever built has recently been presented by Messrs. Fielden Brothers, of Manchester and Todmorden, to the National Life-Boat Institution, for Holyhead. She is 37 ft. long, 9 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars double-banked. On Tuesday she had her harbour trial in the Regent's Canal Dock, Limehouse, before being sent to her destination, when the required qualities of self-righting, ejecting water, and stability were most satisfactorily tested. The boat has been named the Thomas Fielden, after the uncle of the donors.

THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, though he has suffered the inconvenience of being arrested by the Austrian police at Ragusa, and detained a short time, has contrived to get into the revolted Turkish provinces. He has made sketches of the attack by the insurgents upon the fortress of Palanka, and of other subjects, which will appear in our Illustrations. That of the storming of Palanka, where the Turkish battalion that should have covered the retreat of Chevket Pasha was entirely destroyed, is shown in our two-page Engraving. The reports of the European Consuls, as well as those of unofficial persons, give us a deplorable view of the barbarous cruelties which accompany this warfare. It appears that the outrages which are perpetrated under their own eyes, even in Mostar and its immediate neighbourhood, transcend all belief. A Christian is found murdered; he is at once buried out of sight, and no question asked. Another is maltreated by Mussulmans; the police interfere and take hold, not of the offenders, but of the victim. There is no end to the deeds of violence and extortion, no end to the murders. The Mussulmans of the province, slaves by race, like their Christian fellow-subjects, are by nature no bigots, and the two creeds have harboured hitherto no very relentless mutual hostility. It is Server Pasha, we are told, who spread mistrust and ill-will between them, rousing the fears of the Mussulmans by persuading them that the insurrection, if successful, would lead to their spoliation and expulsion, thus enlisting their very instinct of self-preservation in the interests of the Government. Herein lies the main obstacle to all projected reform, that any seeming concession made to the Christians, however illusory and deceptive, has the effect of raising their demands and pretensions, and in a



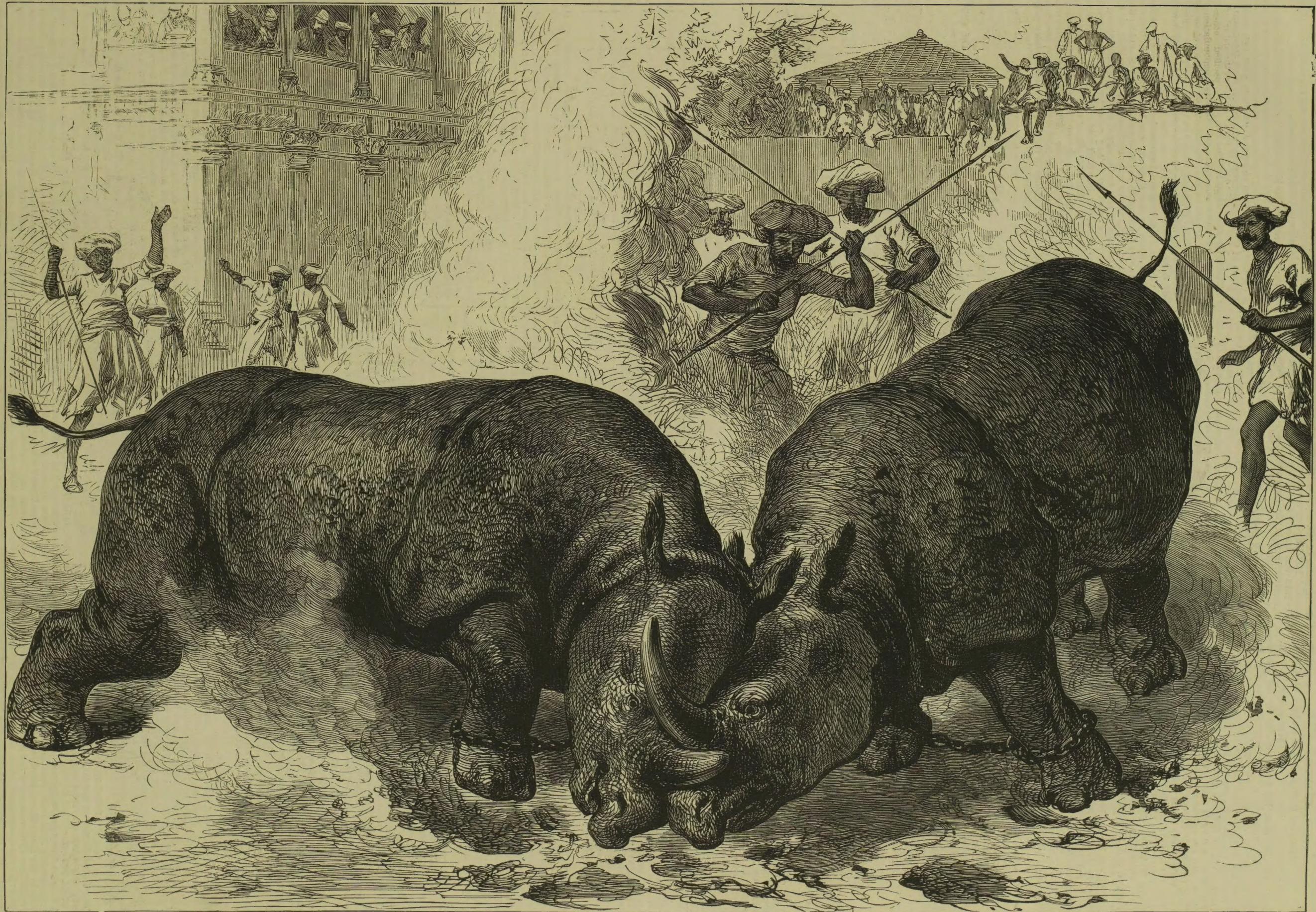
AN INSURGENT LEADER, DUBROVNIK.

corresponding degree creating alarm and implacable rage among the Mussulmans. It does not seem likely that the disturbed district can ever be pacified otherwise than by its utter depopulation; indeed, two thirds of it have already been laid waste and ravaged. But the insurgents are still holding their ground in the mountains. Divided into three bands, under the orders of Socizza, Petrowich, and Paulowich, they are nowhere and everywhere, falling suddenly on the Imperial troops where they have them at advantage, declining any encounter in which they see themselves outnumbered, advancing or retiring with the certainty that with them lies the choice of the battle-field. It is the same kind of desultory, brigand guerrilla warfare with which the annals of Greece, of Spain and her colonies, have made us familiar. The fire may seem, during the winter, smothered under the ashes, but it may be expected to blaze forth afresh with redoubled intensity in the spring.

It is admitted, however, that not all the clans have espoused the cause of the insurrection with equal zeal. The wild and hardy sons of Gatschko, Nevesinje, Bilec, Korjewic, and Banjani, and part of Zubci are warlike; they care little for rain or cold, and only rest when there are no Turks to be got at. The inhabitants of Popovo Polje, Bobani, and Stolatz are, on the contrary, faint-hearted, and try to shirk duty by going across the Austrian frontier, whence their leaders often drive them back by force. The foreigners are looked upon with little love, and they are only tolerated because they represent that sympathy which manifests itself, to the satisfaction of the insurgents, in money, arms, ammunition, and clothing. In the mean time, relief is sought for the wretched fugitives at Ragusa and elsewhere on the Adriatic coast.



ARREST OF OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT RAGUSA. FACSIMILE OF SKETCH.



A RHINOCEROS FIGHT AT BARODA BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

Although another week has been devoted by the National Assembly to the nomination of the irremovable senators, four are still wanting to complete the seventy-five, whose appointment the Versailles Legislature reserved to itself. The arrangement between the Republicans and the extreme Right having been broken off, the different groups, or fractions, into which the Assembly is divided have voted in the most random fashion, so that few candidates have been able to secure the necessary majority. Indeed, on Monday last the *scrutin* terminated without any result whatsoever, none of the nominees obtaining the requisite number of votes. Among the thirteen who have been elected are a couple of Ministers, General de Cissey and M. Wallon, Monsignor Dupanloup, the intriguing Bishop of Orleans, and such well-known Republicans as M. Jules Simon and M. Schœlcher and Generals Charetton and Billot.

Such time as has not been taken up in voting has been devoted by the Assembly principally to passing the bill regulating the number and extent of the electoral circumscriptions, the changes made in the Government's project being but few and unimportant. On Monday afternoon there was rather an exciting debate provoked by a proposition emanating from M. Naquet and a few other "intransigent" members of the Left. This was for a complete amnesty for all crimes and offences committed in connection with the Commune of Paris, no matter whether they were purely political or consisting of offences at common law. The debate which ensued showed that merely a fraction of the Republican party were agreed upon this question, M. Naquet and his friends finding numerous opponents on all sides of the House. The majority of the members of the Left, while declaring that they were in favour of a partial amnesty, said they could never think of setting at liberty individuals who had been guilty of murder and arson.

There has been much talk this week of a coming Ministerial crisis; and the retirement of M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finances, has been announced as more than probable by several papers. Other organs have asserted that M. Buffet intended to resign, and that the Marshal proposed summoning the obnoxious M. de Fourton once more to the helm of the State. Nothing, however, is known for certain, and had any members of the Ministry intended to resign it is probable they would have done so immediately after the discomfiture of the Government in the matter of the senatorial elections.

On the same day that M. Jules Simon was elected an "irremovable" by the Versailles Assembly the French Academy raised him to the dignity of an immortal, in company with M. Dumas, the great chemist. The vacant fauteuils were those of MM. Guizot and de Rémusat, and there was a third candidate, in the person of M. H. de Bornier, author of "La Fille de Roland," the drama in verse which caused such a sensation in Paris last spring. Not being particular as to which of the two armchairs was allotted to him, he ventured to apply for both, but failed to secure either; M. Guizot's seat falling to M. Dumas, and that of M. de Rémusat to M. Jules Simon.

The civil tribunal of the Seine has given judgment in the de Beauffremont affair, and orders that the two daughters of the Prince and Princess are to be brought up in that fashionable Parisian Academy for young ladies, the Convent du Sacré Coeur, until they reach the age of twenty-one. It also authorises the sequestration of the Princess's property in France until she delivers the children up to her husband that he may comply with the decision of the Court. On the other hand, Madame de Beauffremont, alias Bibesco, is authorised to appeal to a higher tribunal, which, it is announced, she intends doing.

ITALY.

According to observations made by Professor Palmieri, an eruption of Vesuvius may shortly be expected.

The Italian Geographical Society has resolved that its exploring expedition to Equatorial Africa shall start at the end of next January, so as to reach Ankober, the capital of the kingdom of Shoam, before the rainy season. From Ankober the expedition will penetrate into the Galla country, in a southwest direction, towards the Victoria Nyanza basin. Subscriptions for defraying the expenses will be received by the Italian Geographical Society in Rome.

SPAIN.

The departure of Generals Quesada, Martínez, Campos, and Moriones from Madrid for the seat of war marks the beginning of the campaign that the severe fall of snow had rendered it necessary to postpone. Seventeen officers of the British Army are said to have applied for permission to accompany the King during his approaching campaign against the Carlists.

Madrid advises that Count Valmaseda has resigned his post as Captain-General of Cuba, and that General Jovellar has been appointed to succeed him. General Caballero de Rodas, formerly Captain-General of Cuba, is dead.

HOLLAND.

Yesterday week the Second Chamber, by 37 votes against 36, rejected the estimates for the erection of fortifications, which formed part of the War Budget. The War Minister thereupon declared himself unable to carry on the duties of his department with the estimates granted.

The Second Chamber, in its sitting of Monday, decided to discuss the Sugar Convention next February. The Government will demand that the ratification of the Convention may be delayed. The Budget for the Colonies was adopted by 56 votes against 3.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a dinner party on Tuesday, to which the British, Austrian, Russian, and Turkish Ambassadors, with their ladies, received invitations. The French Ambassador, M. de Gontaut-Biron, is absent from Berlin.

Nearly all the estimates for the Imperial army were agreed to at Thursday week's sitting of the German Parliament, in accordance with the proposals of the committee. After adopting the Budget Bill as passed at the second reading and disposing of some bills of minor importance on Saturday, the Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess until Jan. 19.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, after concluding the debate on the Budget last Saturday, adjourned until Jan. 10 next.

The committee upon religious affairs of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, last Saturday, rejected the bill sent up by the Lower House regulating the legal status of the Old Catholics. The reasons of its rejection are stated to be the fact that the Government raises no obstacle to the constitution of such religious communities and the right of their pastors to perform marriages if they keep within the limits of the law. In Monday's sitting of the Upper House the School Supervision Bill, known as the "Wildenauer Bill," which was previously agreed to by the Lower House, was rejected, there

being thirty-four ayes and thirty-four noes. In the course of the debate the Minister of Public Instruction had advocated the rejection of the measure. In Tuesday's sitting the International Metrical Convention was approved, and the Budget for 1876 was agreed to without debate as proposed by the committee, and in the form in which it passed through the Lower House.

In answer to questions put by a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, in the sitting of Saturday, as to whether the Austro-Hungarian Government intends militarily occupying portions of the insurgent Turkish provinces, Herr Tiza, the President of the Council, answered by pointing out that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Andrassy, was now acting in concert with the European Powers, with the view of bringing about a prompt pacification of the insurrection.

RUSSIA.

Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia have left St. Petersburg for Moscow.

The Academy of the Russian General Staff, in consideration of the merits of the Archduke Albert of Austria, has, with the Emperor's sanction, elected him as one of its honorary members. The Archduke paid a visit to the Academy, inspected the works of its departments, and heard a paper read by Captain Sukhotin on cavalry tactics.

GREECE.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Ministry has, by a large majority, carried a resolution in favour of maintaining representatives abroad.

TURKEY.

Sir H. G. Elliot, British Ambassador at Constantinople, was cordially received by the Sultan at a private audience on Saturday. The Sultan is reported to have given an assurance that all the reforms recently decreed shall be faithfully and promptly carried out. A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Permanent Superior Council, which is to superintend the execution of the reforms, has been constituted, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. It is composed of all the Ministers and of various Christian and Mussulman officials.

Mehemet Mouchtar Pasha has been appointed Turkish commander-in-chief in the Herzegovina. He is accompanied by a transport conveying supplies of provisions and ammunition.

AMERICA.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* reports that President Grant, the Cabinet Ministers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Congress are making an official excursion, and that the party, numbering several hundred, went from Washington on Thursday week to inspect the progress of the work on the Centennial Exhibition buildings.

The House of Representatives, by 332 votes to 18, has adopted a resolution declaring the nomination of any President for a third term unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to free institutions.

In Philadelphia Messrs. Moody and Sankey began, on Sunday, the fifth week of their services. President Grant, with the members of the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many members of the Senate and House of Representatives were present, as well as Mr. Bancroft, the historian. Great interest has been displayed in the services.

The Federal Court of Utah has sentenced a Mormon to two years' imprisonment for polygamy.

Dr. McLaren was consecrated Bishop of Illinois in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Chicago, on the 8th inst. There were present Bishops Clarkson, Whipple, Wells, Bedell, Talbot, Spalding, and Gillespie. The sermon was preached by Bishop Wells of Wisconsin.

Mr. G. F. Seward, Consul-General at Shanghai, has been created Minister Plenipotentiary of the States in China; and Mr. James Birney has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands.

CANADA.

The Canadian Government proposes new terms for the union of British Columbia with the Dominion.

The Canadian Government has appealed to Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, against the refusal of the United States Government to allow Canadian ships to navigate American canals on an equal footing with American vessels.

Two successive attempts at rioting have been made at Montreal in consequence of the dearness of bread, and further trouble is apprehended.

INDIA.

We learn from Calcutta that the Viceroy unveiled the statue of Lord Lawrence on the 15th.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated Dec. 18, of which the following is an extract:—"Mr. Giles's exploring expedition, fitted out by the Hon. Thomas Eldor, M.L.C., has arrived at Perth, Western Australia, direct from Adelaide. The immigrants by the North (426) all engaged. Crops magnificent. Labour in great demand. Price of wheat, 4s. 9d. per bushel."

A painted window by Messrs. O'Connor and Taylor has recently been erected in the Church of St. Paul, Cannes, [in the south of France, by the Hon. Mrs. Cuthbert, in memory of her husband, who died there in the spring of last year.

The Agent-General of New Zealand announces the arrival out of the following vessels, which carried emigrants for the Government of that colony, viz.:—Himalaya, Inverness, Duke of Edinburgh, Ocean Mail, Peter Denny, and Adamant.

A Portuguese man-of-war in distress, with 400 people on board, was fallen in with by the Nederland steam-ship Conrad, near Candia, and safely towed into Messina, a distance of nearly 400 miles.

M. de Lesseps is said by *Galignani* to have conceived the idea of establishing meteorological observatories at various points on the Suez Canal. The direction is to be confided to the engineers of the company.

The Duke of Northumberland has sent a cheque for £100, through the Rev. R. J. Griffiths; the Grand Lodge of Free-masons have made a grant of £105; and G. M. E., through Mrs. Raynard, has made a fourth donation of £100, to the Palestine Exploration Fund.

It is stated that the Governor of Warsaw, Count Kotzebue, has issued three decrees. The first forbids Roman Catholic priests to baptize the children of mixed marriages between Catholics and United Greeks who have joined the Orthodox Church, or to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction over United Greeks, whether they have so joined or not. The second forbids pilgrimages to neighbouring shrines with flags and emblems. The third directs priests to celebrate any extraordinary event in the Royal family as soon as they are apprised of it by the civil authorities, without waiting for the order of their ecclesiastical superiors.

The Quebec Government has, says the *Canadian News*, granted to Mr. White, late emigration agent in Scotland, 30,000 acres to locate a Scotch settlement. Mr. White has left for Scotland to complete arrangements for the settlement of a hundred families of thrifty Scotchmen.

Further progress has been made by the expedition sent up the Perak River, the British force having advanced seven miles towards Kinta, dislodging the Malays with guns and rockets.—A Chinese riot has taken place at Malacca, to put down which 200 men of the 3rd Regiment have been sent from Penang.

The Press Association informs the provincial papers that a despatch has been received from Colonel Gordon, dated Oct. 22, stating that he had seen nothing of Mr. Stanley on or near the Albert Nyanza, where it was expected the two exploring parties would meet. The lake is 350 miles in length and fifty miles in breadth.

Captain Allen Young, who recently made the voyage to the Arctic regions in the *Pandora*, has been instructed by the Admiralty to proceed to the entrance of Smith Sound in the summer of 1876, in the hope of obtaining information as to the proceedings of the Arctic expedition. This arrangement has no reference whatever to any cause for anxiety in regard to the expedition, but has been made with the view of bringing away letters, which it is expected will be sent there by a sledge-party from the *Discovery* in the spring, and possibly also in the autumn of next year. The safety of the expedition has been amply provided for by the relief-ship which is to proceed to Smith Sound in 1877, the expedition being fully provisioned until August, 1876.

The man who caused the late frightful explosion of dynamite at Bremerhaven, by which more than eighty persons were killed and a hundred others injured, died on Thursday week from the results of his self-inflicted injuries. In his confession to the authorities he gave his name as William King Thomson, professing to be a native of Brooklyn, New York. The explosive material, he asserted, was bought by him in America, and he had it forwarded to his address, and the clockwork for igniting the dynamite at a given moment he had had made in Germany. In a despatch from Magdeburg we read:—"It is stated that Thomson had the clockwork to be employed in blowing up the Mosel manufactured by a mechanician named Fuchs, who resided at Bernberg, in Anhalt. It went ten days, working noiselessly, and at the expiration of that time caused a lever to act which would strike with the force of a hammer weighing 30 lb. Twenty similar apparatuses had been ordered. The negotiations between Thomson and Fuchs had been carried on since the spring of 1873, at which time Fuchs was requested to call upon Thomson at his house, No. 2, August-street, Leipsic. As to the object for which he wanted the clockwork, Thomson stated that he required for his American silk-goods manufacture a machine which, after going for ten days, would, with one stroke, tear a thousand threads."

The ornamental drinking-fountain presented to Moffat by Mr. William Colvin, of Craigielands, was recently inaugurated, in presence of a large concourse of spectators.

A marble bust in memory of Sir Sterndale Bennett, who was a native of Sheffield, was unveiled, on Monday, in the Cutlers' Hall in that town and formally handed over to the Cutlers' Company, in whose hall it will remain.

Mr. F. J. S. Foljambe, M.P., taking into consideration the unfavourable character of the last season, has instructed his agent to remit to the whole of the tenants of his estates 25 per cent of their rents.

An industrial exhibition and fine-art loan collection—the second of its kind—was opened on Wednesday, at the Workman's Hall, Cambridge, by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, supported by Mr. Alfred Marten, M.P., and other gentlemen.

Christmas Day and New-Year's Day, like Valentine's Day, have their appointed postal flight of pretty fancy cards, between feminine or juvenile friends. We have spoken of the variety produced by some manufacturers of these dainty trifling wares for the present season. Those of Mr. B. Sulman, City-road, and Mr. T. Goode, Clerkenwell-green, have also been submitted to our inspection. We find them very pretty indeed.

There was a large attendance, on Tuesday, at a meeting of the East India Association at its rooms in Great George-street, Westminster, at which a paper on the Present Position of Turkey in Relation to Indian Interests was read by the Rev. Charles Long, of Calcutta. In a discussion which followed on the subject of Russian approaches towards India, Sir Charles Wingfield, the chairman, expressed his opinion that years and years must elapse before Russia could make its conquest of Central Asia the basis of operations.

The elegant and convenient fashion of inclosing a series of miniature volumes, the works of a favourite author, in one small cover or case of ornamental design is not likely to be disused. Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., of Bouvier-street, have now produced such a "Handy Volume Edition" of the Poems of Sir Walter Scott, including his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, all in seven volumes of 32mo size, like their "Handy Volume Shakespeare." The volumes are adorned with designs by Mr. John Leighton and Mr. Percival Skelton.

The New-Year's supply of pocket-books, diaries, and memorandum-books has been produced with a sufficiency we have partly acknowledged. *Punch's Pocket-Book* appears with a severely satirical frontispiece, such as we should not ask young ladies to keep before them during an entire twelve-month. But it is rather intended, perhaps, for the warning of young gentlemen against "the Modern Babylonian Marriage Mart." The comic artists, Messrs. Tenniel, Charles Keene, and Sambourne, and the comic writers, have probably done what they could for this publication. Sober utilitarian folk will much prefer the very convenient diaries, of different forms and methods of entry, prepared by Messrs. Letts and Co., with a "Pocket Diary" which is perfectly adapted to all ordinary wants of use and information. Those of Messrs. De la Rue and Marcus Ward and Son have been mentioned with approval.

Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, the Judge-Advocate-General, was on Thursday week elected for Whitehaven by 1303 votes, as against 313 given for Mr. Thompson.—After a keen struggle, the seat at Horsham, vacant through the appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as Chief Charity Commissioner, was yesterday won by Mr. Hurst by a majority of thirteen over Colonel Aldridge. Mr. Richardson, the Permissive Bill candidate, mustered only five supporters.—Sir John Karslake, has issued an address to the electors of the united boroughs of Huntingdon and Godmanchester, intimating his intention of vacating his seat as their representative in Parliament. He has been led to take this step in consequence of a malady which has almost completely deprived him of sight.—Lord H. Thynne has issued an address to the electors of South Wilts, seeking his re-election on his appointment as Treasurer of the Queen's Household.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Extra trains and other special accommodation for the holidays are announced by several of the railway companies.

The first vacation under the Judicature Acts has begun, and the offices will be reopened on the morning of the 7th prox.

A sale of brilliant ornaments was held at Messrs. Debenham and Storr's auction gallery, in Covent-garden, on Tuesday. The total realised exceeded £15,000.

The council of the Guild of Literature and Art have presented Mr. R. H. Horne, author of "Orion," with one hundred guineas, in recognition of his services in the formation of the institution twenty-five years ago.

An attempt was made, last week, at the instance of the Rev. Septimus Hansard, to procure the adoption of the Free Libraries Act in Bethnal-green; but the proposal was rejected, on a poll of the parish, by 1258 against 727.

Simeon Hatchwell, a constable belonging to the City police, was shot in the head, yesterday week, as he was walking with his wife down Snow-hill; and he lies in a very precarious state. There is at present no trace of the assassin's motive or identity.

The Fishmongers' Company have sent 50 gs. to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St. Saviour's, Oxford-street, and 25 gs. to the London and Dover Female Convalescent Home. The latter institution has also received £25 from the Grocers' Company, £20 from the Clothworkers' Company, and 10 gs. from the Skinners' Company.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 87,744, of whom 36,592 were in workhouses and 51,152 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1875, and 1872, these figures show an increase of 8135, 16,596, and 21,165 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 451, of whom 348 were men, 78 women, and 25 children under sixteen.

A deputation from the board of Congregational ministers in London waited last Tuesday on Dr. Moffat, and presented him with an address on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. Dr. Moffat was deeply affected by the kindness of his brethren, and said it never occurred to him while working among the Bechuanas that his labours would obtain the applause of men. He never thought of anything but to do his work for his Lord, and for the souls of the poor Africans. Had he a thousand lives he would live them all over again in the same good and holy cause.

The annual distribution of the prizes won by the members of the 1st London Artillery Corps in carbine and great-gun practice during the past season was held in the Guildhall on Saturday evening—the Lord Mayor presiding; the annual presentation of prizes to the best shots in the 29th (North) Middlesex Rifle Volunteers took place, on Monday evening, in the St. Pancras Vestry Hall—the chair being taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Peters; and the annual presentation of prizes to the members of the 36th Middlesex (Paddington) took place, on Thursday week, at St. James's Hall.

On Tuesday (St. Thomas's Day) the usual meetings of the various City wards for the election of common councilmen were held. Several contests took place, and in those cases where the previous representatives were re-elected without opposition votes of thanks were unanimously accorded to them. Among the topics discussed were the proposed improvement of London Bridge, the removal of Temple Bar, the gas and water supply, the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, the opening of the free library at Guildhall in the evening, the condition of the asphalte paving in the City, and the widening of Walbrook and some other thoroughfares.

According to the report of the Crystal Palace directors, the number of visitors during the year ending Oct. 31 last was 1,000,772, as compared with 1,215,434 in the previous twelve months. Several causes are assigned for this falling off; but the directors announce that arrangements have been made with the railway companies by which a material reduction of fares will immediately take place.—The report of the directors of the Alexandra Palace Company shows that the net profit on the six months' working was £23,024. The directors state that they have every reason to congratulate the shareholders upon the results of the first season's operations. The total number of visitors during the half-year was 1,307,857.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the iron and steel trades of England was held, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. I. Lowthian Bell, M.P., when it was resolved to form a British Iron Trade Association, the general objects of which are to secure a means of communication between members of the iron and steel trades of Great Britain upon all matters bearing upon those industries; to circulate statistics of these trades; to attend to all matters connected with foreign tariffs, commercial treaties, and home Parliamentary business having a bearing upon these trades; but excluding questions of the regulation of wages or of a purely local character. Mr. Clark, of Dowlais, was appointed president of the association.

The deaths in London last week were again above the average. There were 2539 births and 1834 deaths registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 205 and the deaths 85 above the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the nine preceding weeks had increased from 194 to 536, were 514 last week, and exceeded the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years by 32: 356 resulted from bronchitis and 96 from pneumonia. There were 68 deaths from measles, 107 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 88 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, 15 from diarrhoea, and 1 from chicken-pox. In Greater London 3051 births and 2124 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 37·8 and 26·3 per 1000 of the population. In the outer ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was 19·9 and 2·2 per 1000 respectively, against 27·8 and 4·7 in inner London.

The weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Wednesday morning—Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., in the chair. The clerk (Mr. Wakefield) was instructed to take the necessary steps for carrying out the Explosive Substances Act, 1875. Mr. Richardson stated that the metropolis was not interested in those portions of the Act which related to the manufacture of gunpowder or explosives, as no such manufactory could be erected in London. But the Act provided that after Jan. 1 next no person could sell gunpowder or any explosives within the metropolis without having his premises registered by the local authority. The Board of Works was the local authority for the whole of the metropolis except the city of London. The Board resolved to petition against the South-Eastern Railway Company's bill for taking some of the land in the new street from Charing-cross to the Victoria Embankment. It was stated that the plan of the railway company would materially interfere with the contemplated improvement. The Board adjourned to Jan. 7.

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The acquisition by the Government of a preponderating interest in the Suez Canal is a measure which has been approved of with singular unanimity by all parties in the country, and it exhibits an amount of courage and enterprise in our foreign policy, which the nation is not slow to appreciate and approve. We here refer to the transaction merely because the general approbation it has met with gives warrant for the belief that an effectual and comprehensive measure for establishing railway communication with India by way of Asia Minor and Persia would, if assisted by our Government in conjunction with Turkey and Persia, meet with similarly unanimous approval. The Sultan is anxious for a railway connecting Constantinople with Bagdad; but this would be merely a local undertaking, in which we could have no immediate interest. But a railway which would supply the missing link between the European and Indian railway systems would be a work of international importance, in which all the countries both of the East and West might naturally take an active interest. Such an undertaking, aided by a Post-Office subsidy from the different European Powers, could, we believe, be made to pay; and the experience of the Suez Canal shows how surely traffic increases with the new facilities given for its prosecution. We have on former occasions intimated what the alternative routes are which such a line of railway should follow. One is through Erzeroum and Tabreez to Teheran, and the other is through Diarbekir down the valley of the Tigris to Ispahan or Teheran; but the precise line which is most eligible could only be fixed after careful survey. The Erzeroum route would suffer from the heavy winter snows, but would offer compensating advantages. Russia has already sanctioned an extension of the Poti-Tiflis railway to Bakou, on the Caspian. Why do we not move in the Asia Minor scheme?

A series of papers entitled "Recollections of Improvements which have been made in the Steam-Engine during the Last Half Century," by John Bourne, C.E., is at present appearing in the *Engineer*. On this subject Mr. Bourne is able to impart much information not to be found in books, which would be lost to succeeding generations unless it were now recorded. To engineers, and to all who are specially interested in the subject of the steam-engine, these papers cannot fail to be interesting; but our space does not admit of the introduction here of any abstract of them.

M. Siroy, writing in the *Journal of the Central Horticultural Society of France*, says that he has found the leaves of the tomato to afford efficient protection against the attacks of aphides. Tomato-leaves are macerated in water, and this water sprinkled over rose-trees or other plants attacked by aphides speedily causes the insects to disappear. This is a new use of the tomato, which on other grounds has been fast coming into public favour. A dry and rather poor soil best suits the plant, as luxuriance is thus best checked and fruitfulness promoted. As soon as the plant is well loaded with fruit, manure and water may be largely supplied, and the fruit should be cut off as it ripens, or rather a little before it is quite ripe, as the growth of that portion of the fruit not yet arrived at maturity is assisted thereby.

The sugar-maple is infested by a wood-boring larva which often passes upward in the tree about three inches from the outside. The female of the great ichneumon fly has an ovipositor furnished with a little saw at the end, by the aid of which she can make a hole through the bark and wood of the tree and place an egg within the body of the larva.

A new process for the manufacture of acetic acid has been adopted by the Tyne Acetic Acid Company. It consists in taking advantage of the property of chloride of calcium and acetate of calcium to form the double salt, whereby the impurities are more easily separated than before.

A flanging-machine for boilers, by M. Piedboeuf, of Aix-la-Chapelle, has been introduced into this country, and makes better work at less cost than the old method of flanging by hand. In all boilers, but especially in tubular boilers, the use of angle iron at the corners has been generally discarded, as such iron, it was found, was liable to become ready, and so rend easily. The tube plates of boilers are, therefore, now bent over at the edges to join the side plates; and this bending has heretofore been effected by heating and bending a small piece of the edge at a time until the whole was finished. In the flanging-machine the bending is effected at one operation by hydraulic pressure, the plate being heated and placed in a suitable mould, and a die then descending into it bends up the edges all round, so that the plate is transformed into a shallow dish. In M. Piedboeuf's arrangement the method here described is inverted, the plate being fixed on a species of piston, the edges of which it overlaps, and a strong ring being then raised up against it by a hydraulic press, the edges are thus bent over into the right form. We think that such machines should be established at the ironworks at which the plates are rolled, and that apparatus should also be erected there for welding boiler-plates into cylinders of any desired length and diameter, so that the boiler-maker would only have to rivet on the tube plates in the case of tubular boilers, or the ends in any other case.

Glass cracks in heating or cooling from internal strains, and portions of some glass, as also of cast iron, are in a state of tension which makes cracking easy. Since the discoveries of Seebeck, it is possible to discover this state of internal tension by means of polarised light; and it is now suggested that in glass works the worthless pieces could be thus discovered and removed.

Driving by belts, instead of by gearing, is now becoming general in mills. In a cotton-mill at Bolton a fly-wheel belt has been employed, made on Sampson's system, 38 in. broad and 90 ft. long. It will transmit 350-horse power.

An association of agricultural engineers has been formed, the head-quarters of which, we presume, are to be in London, and Mr. Samuelson, M.P., has been chosen to be the first president. The objects of the association are to promote the interests of agricultural engineers. But it does not very clearly appear wherein those interests are diverse from those of mechanical engineers generally. It appears to us that a new society of mechanical engineers, having a comprehensive and national character, should be established in London. The Birmingham society is merely provincial, and has never taken the high position proper to be occupied by a representative society of the mechanic arts of this country.

A paper has been read before the Institution of Civil Engineers on the Manora Breakwater, Kurrachee, by Mr. W. H. Price, the engineer under whose immediate superintendence the work was constructed. The length of this breakwater is 1503 ft., and its cost has been £93,565. It projects into five fathoms water, and is formed of concrete blocks. The south-west monsoon produces a sea which rolls in heavily at Kurrachee, and this work, which has been executed in the face of such difficulty as this circumstance created, is a creditable and valuable undertaking.

Helmholz calculates that five times as much work is expended in the internal functions of the body as is expended

in external work. In a steam-engine the food is the coal. But an animal is a much more perfect generator of power relatively with the food consumed than the most perfect steam-engine.

In his report on the trade of Shanghai for the past year Consul Medhurst states that Belgian iron is superseding English. In 1874 60,000 tons of Japanese coal were imported into Shanghai; but the Chinese are now beginning to develop their own coal-mines, machinery for working which, of the most improved character, is now under construction by Messrs. John Bourne and Co., of London, who are also now having rolled, by Messrs. Dawes, of Barnsley, the first railway iron ordered by the Chinese.

Before the Royal Microscopical Society the president, Mr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S., described and exhibited his new contrivance for measuring the position of the absorption-bands in spectra. This is accomplished by means of a piece of quartz, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, cut and mounted so that the light passes along the principal axis, along which there is no double refraction, but only circular polarisation. When mounted between two Nicols prisms this gives a spectrum having seven well-defined black bands, which can be made to move over the different parts of the field by rotating one of the Nicols along with a graduated circle. By previous proper and fixed adjustment and by means of a table of wave-lengths the wave-length of the centre of absorption-bands can be measured to one millionth of a millimetre, independent of any complex calculation, and without it being necessary to make any adjustment for each observation.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JANUARY, 1876.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon during the evening of the 2nd is very near Mars; the nearest approach is at 8h. p.m. She is near Jupiter on the morning of the 20th. She is near and to the right of both Mercury and Saturn on the evening of the 27th, and also near but to the left of these planets on the evening of the 28th. She is near and to the right of Venus on the evening of the 28th, and to her left on the evening of the 29th, and a second time this month near Mars on the evening of the 31st. Her phases or times of change are:

First Quarter	4th at 23 minutes after 3h. in the afternoon.
Full Moon	11th at 23 " " morning.
Last Quarter	18th at 49 " " morning.
New Moon	26th at 41 " " afternoon.

She is nearest the earth on the morning of the 10th, and furthest from it on the morning of the 22nd.

Mercury sets after the Sun during the whole of the month, by 4 min. on the 1st day; on the 11th he sets at 4h. 54m. p.m., or 43 min. after the Sun; on the 21st he sets 1h. 27m. after sunset, the interval increasing to 1h. 45m. on the last day. He is due south at 20 min. after noon on the 1st, at 4 min. after 1h. on the 15th, and at 26 min. after 1h. on the 28th. He is in his ascending node on the 27th, at his greatest eastern elongation 18 deg. 24 min., and near Saturn on the same day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 6h. 1m. p.m., or 2h. 1m. after sunset; on the 11th at 6h. 34m. p.m., or 2h. 23m. after the Sun; on the 21st at 7h. 6m. p.m., or 2h. 39m. after the Sun; and on the last day at 7h. 38m. p.m., or 2h. 53m. after sunset. She is very near Saturn on the evenings of the 16th and 17th, and near the Moon on the evenings of the 28th and 29th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 50m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 4m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 16m. p.m.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 16m. p.m., on the 11th at 10h. 19m. p.m., on the 21st at 10h. 22m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 24m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 31st. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 38m. p.m., and on the last day at 3h. 59m. p.m.

Jupiter is a morning star. He rises on the 1st at 4h. 17m. a.m., or 3h. 51m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 3h. 48m. a.m.; on the 21st at 3h. 17m. a.m., and on the last day at 2h. 46m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 8h. 47m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 8m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 20th.

Saturn is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 7h. 47m. p.m., or 3h. 47m. after sunset; on the 11th at 7h. 13m. p.m., or 3h. 2m. after the Sun; on the 21st at 6h. 40m. p.m., or 2h. 13m. after sunset; and on the last day at 6h. 7m. p.m., or 1h. 22m. after the Sun. He is near the Moon on the 28th, and near Mercury on the same day. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 2m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 16m. p.m.

The Luxborough Estate, near Dunster, Somersetshire, has been bought by Mr. James Harvey Insole, of Ely Court, Llandaff, for £137,500, and Butcher's farm, adjoining, at £6000.

Joshua Chard, "the Hero of the Suffolk Coast," was drowned, on Monday night, by the upsetting of his boat whilst he was attempting to land off Aldeburgh. During his lifetime he had saved the lives of over fifty persons, and he held the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society.

Henry Wainwright was hanged, on Tuesday morning, at Newgate, for the murder of Harriet Lane, maintaining an appearance of firmness to the end. He confided a statement to the governor, which was hardly a confession of the crime of which he was convicted, though it included an admission of the justness of the sentence passed on him.—William Smedley, a Sheffield knifemaker, who was convicted at the recent Leeds Assizes of the murder of Elizabeth Firth, was hanged within the walls of Armley Prison on Tuesday.—William Anderson was hanged at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, for the murder of his wife on the night of Aug. 28. The murder was committed whilst both were under the influence of drink.

We are glad to receive, in a printed pamphlet, the very instructive address delivered last August, at Bristol, to the Biological Section of the British Association, by its President, Dr. P. L. Sclater, the learned and accomplished secretary of the Zoological Society. Its subject is a comprehensive and minute review of the present state of knowledge with regard to geographical zoology, or the distribution of various animal species over the different countries and climates of the globe. By his private studies as a naturalist, as well as by his great official experience, Dr. Sclater is probably as well informed upon this subject as any scientific man, either in England or in Germany or France; and he performs a most useful service to the progress of natural history in here presenting, within fifty pages of a concise tract, an exact account of what has been discovered, and of what still remains to be explored. Every traveller, colonist, or sportsman who is likely to visit the remoter parts of the earth, and who has sufficient intellectual activity to become an observer and reporter of the interesting facts connected with this science, ought to furnish himself with Dr. Sclater's well-arranged treatise. It contains, moreover, a very ample catalogue of the books and published memoirs, in every language, to which the student may refer upon this subject.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: STORMING OF THE FORTRESS OF PALANKA BY THE INSURGENTS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to everybody! Certainly. Still, an invalid, wholly incapacitated from enjoying the Great Annual Festival in its secular sense—who can only gaze with wistful eyes at the turkeys, the game, the barrels of oysters, and the cases of wine which kind friends have sent him, “with the compliments of the season”—might say some very disagreeable things, if he chose, concerning Christmas, 1875. This year the holiday falls on a Saturday; and what ominous lines are these which I find in “Chambers’ Book of Days”?

If Crystmas on the Saterday falle,
That wynter ys to be dredden alle.
Hyt shalle be so fulle of grete tempste,
That hyt shall sie bothe man and beste.
Frute and corn shall fayle grete won,
And olde folke dyen many on;
And chyldren that be borne that day
Within half a yere they shall dye par fay.
The summer then shall wete ryghte ylle:
If thou aught stede, het shel the spylle;
Thou dyest yf sekenes take the.

I should have liked to meet the author of the foregoing lines at a “Spelling Bee.” Would the interrogator, on the authority of Nuttal’s Dictionary, have “ruled” the poet “out,” as the lady was ruled out the other evening at Lambeth, for spelling “hawser” “horser”? But let nobody be disheartened with regard to the luckiness or unluckiness of the day on which Christmas falls. Most scholars are aware that insurmountable difficulties yet exist with respect to the real date of Christmas Day; and that Sir Isaac Newton, in his “Commentary on the Prophecies of Daniel,” has pointed out that the Feast of the Nativity and most of the other ecclesiastical anniversaries were originally fixed at cardinal points of the year, without any reference to the dates of the incidents which they commemorated—dates which, by the lapse of time, have become impossible to be ascertained. It is enough for gentle and simple to know that “Christmas comes but once a year,” and that it brings a blessing with it. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have gone to Eastwell Park to enjoy the festive season, may be specially congratulated, since they will enjoy two Christmas Days—one on Dec. 25, and another (the Russian Christmas) on Jan. 6, 1876.

Drawing-room tables are groaning just now under the weight of more or less gorgeous and more or less sprightly Christmas books; to say nothing of Marcus Ward’s Christmas cards, and an infinity of Christmas almanacks and tokens; while every post brings you splendidly illuminated pocket keepsakes and calendars from those indefatigably enterprising wine and spirit merchants who are continually informing you that they trust, “by strict adherence to the principle of selling the best of everything at the lowest possible prices, again to merit the same amount of support they have hitherto been largely favoured with.” From the pile of literary and pictorial miscellanea lying before me I single out one of the oddest little volumes I have ever met with in the course of many years’ odd-book collecting. It is a handsomely-bound tome, published by that learned bibliophile, Mr. John Russell Smith, and is luxuriously printed on hand-made paper. Of such is the “Musée Phuse Glyptic”—a scrapbook of jottings from Stratford-on-Avon, by Mr. John W. Jarvis; and it contains a most diverting description of the famous “Glyptic Museum” of Mr. Henry Jones. Do you know Mr. Jones? Have you ever seen his museum? The question would be wellnigh superfluous in the event of your ever having made a pilgrimage to Shakespeare’s birthplace; since to pass through Stratford-on-Avon without paying a visit to the Glyptic artist would be equivalent to sojourning in Granada without waiting upon the Capitan de los Gitanos, or king of the gypsies. It was the esteemed Mr. Samuel Timmins, J.P., who took me to see the Glyptic philosopher some time in the year ’72. Mr. Jones, I believe, was originally, like William Gifford, a shoemaker; but, unlike the translator of “Juvenal” and editor of the *Quarterly Review*, he subsequently kept a little house where he sold ale. About twenty years ago he set to work in order to see what sermons might be found, not in stones, but in the roots of trees. In his peregrinations he picked up roots of every size and kind, having the slightest resemblance to human or brute form; and others he made subservient to his purpose by prudently lopping and carving their extremities, as hands and feet, wings and claws. The “Museum” is one of the queerest in Europe; and next in eccentricity to it is the little volume of which I have spoken, which is abundantly illustrated with quaint woodcuts, and comprises some striking examples of Mr. Jones’s lyrical faculty. The Glyptician is a poet as well as a sculptor. Just let me quote one quatrain of his making:

Everything seemeth to spring like fungus, and is made to decay;
We spring up like a flower and soon fade away;
Then let us banish the evil, but the good try and replenish,
As everything in the world seemeth to add and diminish.

In a very able article on the modern pronunciation of the English language, the *Daily News* mentions that a correspondent from Scotland had drawn attention to a sweeping statement made at that Lambeth “Spelling Bee” to which I alluded anon, to the effect that nine out of ten educated Londoners invariably pronounce the word “peninsula” as though it were written “peninsular.” The North British correspondent insists that this peculiar way of pronouncing such words is not even confined to nine tenths of the educated Londoners. He seems to think it is wellnigh universal. Herein, to my humble thinking, the gentleman from North Britain is slightly in error. We do not pronounce “peninsula” as “peninsular,” but as though it were written “peninsular” or “peninsuler.” No doubt, remembering that peninsula is a Latin word, we should be bound, in obedience to classical rule, to pronounce it either as “peninsulay” or as “peninsulah,” just as we happen to have been educated at an English, a Scotch, or an Irish college. Yet you see that even the classical scholars differ as to the proper pronunciation of the letter “a.” And again, do we say “Corsicay” or “Corsicar,” “Americay” or “Americar?” No; we say “Corsican” and “American”—the c in each case being hard. Lord Dundreary, indeed, pronounces “India” as “Indiah”; but then Mr. Sothern has not yet taken to attending “Spelling Bees.”

There has been an amusing trial at the Liverpool Assizes, in which a solicitor, who was likewise a connoisseur in art, sued a picture-dealer, who was likewise a drysalter, to recover the sum of £35, the price of a pair of paintings which the defendant had invoiced to the plaintiff as being genuine productions of the famous Sir Peter Paul Rubens—whose name, by-the-way, was spelt in the invoice as “Reubens.” The collector had also bought, for the amazingly small sum of £3, a work ascribed to Titian—spelt in the invoice as “Titians”—but which was supposed to be worth £1000. With the legal pros and cons of the trial I have nothing whatever to do, save to remark that the verdict went for the defendant; but when one reads of a “Titians” costing only £3, which is supposed to be worth £1000, I am irresistibly led to recall a story I once heard of

one of those itinerant *virtuosi* who used to haunt Threadneedle-street and Bartholomew-lane, especially on dividend days, when the old ladies came from Clapham or Peckham to draw the interest on their Consols. These *al-fresco* merchants were wont to exhibit paintings of gorgeous hues; generally looking as though they were wet from the easel, and surrounded by frames dazzling in Dutch metal. The subjects usually represented such stirring scenes as “Netley Abbey by Moonlight,” “Sunset in the Bay of Naples,” with Mount Vesuvius in full eruption in the background; or the “Wreck of the Kent East Indiaman.” A stockbroker, intent on sport, invited one of these nomadic traders in *virtu* into his office one morning, hard by Capel-court; and, after enthusiastically praising his stock, asked the price of a pair of masterpieces, say, of a “Sunset” and a “Moonlight.” “To such a gemman as you,” quoth the dealer, “as knows so much about Hart, the figger would be fifty guineas, and not a farden less.” “Fifty guineas! Ha! hum!”—thus the stockbroker seemingly mused. “I tell you what I’ll do, my man,” he resumed; “I’ll give you thirty shillings for the pair.” He expected an outburst of honest indignation from the insulted picture-dealer; but no:—“They’re yours, Sir,” the trader cried out joyfully. He confessed subsequently, over a glass of sherry, that he had cleared a profit of fifteen shillings by the transaction.

There never probably was a river which has been so continuously and so contumeliously insulted as the Mançanares. It has been called a paltry streamlet, scarcely furnishing sufficient water for the washerwomen; for centuries it has been the butt of the Spanish wags and satirists, from Quevedo and Gongora downwards; it has been termed “a river by courtesy” because it has bridges—superfluous luxuries—which many of the real rivers of Spain do not possess. The last historic shaft of ridicule aimed at this poor little rivulet came from Alexandre Dumas the elder, who, while he was staying at Madrid, called one day, at his hotel, for a glass of water. He drank half the fluid, and then returned the glass to the waiter. “Take it back to the Mançanares,” he said; “elle en a tant besoin.” But now the much vituperated stream has taken a terrible revenge on its calumniators. It was telegraphed on Tuesday from Madrid that the immense downfall of rain had caused both the Mançanares and its confluent, the Jarama, to overflow the lower portion of the city. Hundreds of the inhabitants have been compelled to quit their dwellings and to seek shelter elsewhere. Railway communication is interrupted; and the country for miles around Madrid is under water. Who will laugh at the Mançanares now? G. A. S.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeplechase meetings which have taken place during the last few days were comparatively minor affairs, and may be safely passed over with little notice. A Hunters’ Flat Race, the opening event of the Kingsbury programme, fell to The Swan, who is truly a nice specimen of a hunter. He has won something like half a score of legitimate races off the reel this season, and, on the present occasion, presented 19 lb. and a two-lengths beating to Morocco, who is said to be very little inferior to Prodigal; while Dickey Bird, who is generally invincible in hunters’ races, was only a moderate third, though in receipt of 10 lb. Furley, with all his Croydon honours thick upon him, appeared in one of the steeplechases; but 12 st. 7 lb. and Quip combined proved altogether too much for him, as he tired under the former and the latter knocked him down. Melitta, who ran so well with Chandos at Croydon and Sandown Park, carried off the Grand Hurdle-Race, and also ran second for the Middlesex Steeplechase, in which Kitten proved too good for her. Juggler, who possesses the reputation of being the best cross-country horse in Ireland, ran for a Maiden Hurdle-Race, but, though successful, he only just pulled through by a head.

Coursing men mustered in great force at the Brigg (Lincolnshire) Open Meeting last week, and were rewarded by three days of splendid sport. The weather was fine, though somewhat raw and cold, hares were strong and plentiful, and Mr. Hedley and Luff gave general satisfaction in their respective capacities of judge and slipper. The Elsham Cup brought out several Waterloo dogs and other well-known greyhounds, and the running was of a particularly interesting nature, though backers of favourites experienced several severe reverses, even in the first round. Gildroy, on whom 2 to 1 was laid, was well beaten by Stolen Moments, and the vastly overrated Darcarelle had very little chance with Shy Boy. Palmer made his first appearance since his defeat at Altear, when it will be remembered that he was dead amiss, and seems to have recovered nearly all his old speed and cleverness. The first ties were fatal to the chances of Dyzagaru and Caius; and in the second High Thoughts succumbed to Pearl. The course between Palmer and Shy Boy, in the third ties, was a very unsatisfactory one. In the first part of it the hare favoured the latter, who had unmistakably won when puss disappeared in a drain. Mr. Hedley, thinking that a kill had taken place, gave his decision; but, the hare coming out again, a long course took place, at the finish of which Palmer had wiped out all the early points of his opponent, and won with plenty to spare. Pearl was too fast for Millicent; but the latter outstayed her; and in the final Shy Boy had not sufficiently recovered the effects of his long and tiring course with Palmer to have much chance against Millicent. Palmer was unquestionably very unlucky; and if Mr. Pilkington has a better in his kennel he should be very formidable in the Waterloo Cup. Some very smart puppies ran in the Brigg Cup, and True Blue, by Tory, won all his courses in very brilliant style, though considerably favoured by the misfortunes of some of his opponents. Blackthorn, by Oxford—Violet, a kennel-companion of Millicent, the runner-up, also showed great promise.

The eleventh match for the billiard championship was played at St. James’s Hall, on Monday evening last, between those very old opponents John Roberts, jun. (champion), and William Cook. They had met five times previously for the trophy, Cook having been victorious on three occasions. The hall was crowded to excess some time before play commenced, and many more guinea tickets could have been disposed of. Roberts lost no time in getting to work, and reached 157 to 61; but a 41, and other smaller breaks, soon placed the ex-champion nearly on an equality with him, and shortly afterwards he took a decided lead, a nice 45 being his chief contribution. They were close together at the interval; and, after a 43 from Roberts, the marker called “534 all.” A 54 by Cook, and 42 and 45 by his opponent, were the next noticeable breaks, and they kept close together until a glaring fluke enabled the champion to get the balls well together, and run up 85 in magnificent style. This virtually settled the game, and, with a beautiful 51 and smaller scores, Roberts ran out the winner by 135 points. Both men played exceedingly well for the greater part of the game; but Roberts certainly had the luck, and after his big break, which, as we have previously stated, was all made from a bad fluke, Cook seemed, not unnaturally, to lose heart.

The mention of cricket is certainly somewhat unseasonable; but we shall be pardoned for informing lovers of this great “national sport” that Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, the secretary of the M.C.C., is about to bring out the first two volumes of “Cricket Scores and Biographies,” which will be a continuation of F. Lillywhite’s work of the same name. They comprise the years 1855 to 1861, both inclusive, and will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

THE FRENCH ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The French National Assembly at Versailles has been engaged since Thursday week in the task of electing seventy-five gentlemen to be life-members of the Senate under the new Constitution. This operation has been conducted by ballot, each member of the Assembly depositing at the tribune or desk, which was occupied by the official Secretaries, a closed paper envelope, containing a list of the persons whom he wished to nominate for the Senate. The Secretaries or their clerks had to count the number of votes given for each person whose name appeared on such lists, and those who had the largest number of votes in their favour would be elected, if they had as many as 344, a clear majority in the Assembly. But the different parties, sections, and groups in the Assembly, both on the Right or Conservative side and on the Liberal or Left side, took great pains to secure as many votes as they could for persons likely to represent their political views in the Senate. We give an illustration of the scene during the voting in the Assembly. The new Constitution appoints Jan. 23 for the election of the other senators, for three, six, and nine years, by the delegates of the municipal councils. The day for the general elections is left either for Feb. 13 or 20; the meeting of the new Chambers is to take place on March 7, or eighteen days after the elections.

We add the latest account of the elections this week. Three lists were put forward in the Assembly—namely, by the Left, the Right, and the De Clercq group. The result was that Admiral de Montaignac, Minister of Marine, was elected by 323 votes, and M. de Maleville, a Minister under M. Thiers, by 310. Of the seventy-five senators, sixty-seven owe their election to the Left—ten of these, however, being Legitimists—five to the Right, M. d’Audiffret-Pasquier to both parties, General de Cissey to the Right and Left Centre, and M. Wallon to the Right Centre and Left. The best known names among the seventy-five are those of the Duc d’Audiffret-Pasquier, Casimir-Périer, Barthélémy St. Hilaire, Admiral Fourichon, Minister of Marine in the Government of National Defence at Tours and Bordeaux; Chanzy, Général-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, and now Governor-General of Algeria; General Frébault, Général de Division, formerly Governor of Guadeloupe, one of the most distinguished artillery officers in the French Army; Laboulaye; Marquis de Lasteyrie, grandson of General de Lafayette, and brother-in-law of Comte de Rémusat, formerly officer in Don Pedro’s army, a very popular contributor to the *Revue des deux Mondes*; Ernest Picard; Vice-Admiral Pothuau, Minister of Marine under M. Thiers; Wolowsky; Baze, Questor of the Assembly of 1848, arrested at the Coup-d’Etat, Questor also of the present Assembly; Lanfrey, Schérer, Littré, Adolphe Crémieux, member of the Provisional Government of 1848, and of the Government of National Defence; Comte de Tocqueville; Bérenger, Minister under M. Thiers; Jules Simon; Calmon, formerly Under-Secretary of State for the Interior; Wallon, Monseigneur Dupanloup, General Changarnier, General de Cissey, and General d’Aurelle de Paladines, who does not belong to any group.

THE NATIONAL OPERA HOUSE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, on Thursday week, laid the first stone of this edifice, near the Westminster Bridge end of the Thames Embankment. The first brick of the foundation substructure was laid by Mdlle. Titien in September. The architect is Mr. Francis H. Fowler; Mr. T. Webster is the contractor. This grand theatre of the musical drama has been projected by Mr. Mapleson, and will be under his management. It is designed for Italian opera, in the first place, during the fashionable London season; and, secondly, for the works of English composers, to be represented by English performers. It will be in some manner connected with the Royal Academy of Music, the National Training School for Music, and other kindred institutions. The sum of £40,000 has already been spent on the foundations of the building, the excavation, concrete, and brickwork of the substructure. It is expected that £150,000 more will complete the edifice; and there is some talk of opening it in the next season.

The ceremony of last week was beheld by 15,000 spectators. The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Colonel Colville, his equerry, came at half-past one o’clock. He was received in a large and elegant marquee by Sir James, Hogg, M.P., Mr. Mapleson, and others connected with the undertaking. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were also present. The band of the Coldstream Guards and of the Hon. Artillery Company attended. Sir James Hogg read an address, informing his Royal Highness of the plan and objects in view. The Duke of Edinburgh replied, expressing himself much gratified with a work so likely to benefit the lyric stage, and to afford new opportunities of musical instruction. His Royal Highness then performed the ceremony of laying the stone, in the cavity of which were placed copies of the newspapers of the day, several coins, plans of the building, and particulars of the laying of the stone. The trowel was handed to his Royal Highness by Mr. Mapleson, the director; the plumb-rule and level by Mr. F. H. Fowler, the architect; and the mallet by Mr. T. Webster, the builder. The Duke of Edinburgh declared the stone to be laid, and the announcement was followed by cheers from those present in the tent, and from Mr. Webster’s workmen, who were clustered on the walls behind it. His Royal Highness was then conducted to his carriage, and drove to the St. Stephen’s Club to luncheon. Mr. Mapleson subsequently presided at a luncheon at Willis’s Rooms, and was supported by Sir James Hogg, M.P., Mr. F. H. Fowler, Mr. Webster, Signor Arditi, and some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with Lieut.-Colonel Money, Colonel Ellis (Consul-General for Persia), Mr. Wentworth Cole, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Dunmore, and a number of ladies.

With reference to an illustration of the prize cattle at the Smithfield Club Christmas Show, in our last publication, No. 179 in the catalogue should have been mentioned as a white heifer, bred and owned by Mr. Thomas Willis, of Manor House, Carperley, near Bedale.

The ship Golden Sea, 1418 tons, Captain Ferguson, chartered by Messrs. Shaw, Savill, and Co. to the Agent-General for South Australia, sailed yesterday week, from Plymouth for Port Adelaide, carrying 424 emigrants, equal to 363 statute adults, comprising agricultural and other labourers, various mechanics, and eighty single young women.

NEW BOOKS.

It is not every man who can trace his descent in a direct line from any known grandfather; but, when a man who can not only go back to his grandfather but, as he strolls through his ancient residence, can raise his eyes to portraits of ancestors, who could follow the line of their own ancestry back to the days of Robert the Devil, Duke of Normandy, is congratulated in the nineteenth century by his venerable mother on the ground that he has no son, but daughters only, no son to inherit his hereditary office, his ancient residence, his moderate wealth, his horses and his carriage with a coat of arms (though it be only a "cracked bell"), it looks very much as if there must be something "uncanny" about that man. And so, indeed, there is; for the man so congratulated by his venerable mother bore up to 1847, when he received his discharge, an office which was hereditary but not noble, and various titles which are not calculated to impress any but the uninitiated with other than a sinister awe, such as Monsieur de Paris, M. le Maître des Hautes Œuvres, or M. le Bourreau, in plain English the hangman or headsmen of Paris. Of him and his ancestors and their work it has seemed good to publish an account, in two volumes, entitled *Memoirs of the Sansons*, edited by Henry Sanson (Chatto and Windus). The volumes have, appropriately, red covers; and their contents, which are translated from the French, are foreshadowed by an attractive indorsement, in gilt letters, "Seven generations of executioners." The original French appeared some years ago; and the translator (who prefers to remain anonymous) writes a sort of apologetic preface, in which he disclaims all "sympathy for Sanson and his book," protests that the memoirs "certainly cannot be classed in the literature of horrors," and declares that, "had his opinion been different, he would not have put his pen at the service of such a work." On the other hand, tastes and opinions will differ; and he must not be surprised or annoyed if many people should differ from him, though it cannot be denied that there is somewhat more than a halfpennyworth of bread to the monstrous quantity of sack, and that the sheer horrors are considerably relieved by historical interest and by biographical details. At the same time one cannot help remarking that what is historical was already well and generally known—the greater portion almost too well and too generally known—whilst of that which is biographical, the part relating to the crime whereby the executioners came incidentally into the family of the Sansons, is almost too revolting for description and quite worthy of appearing in the pages of the most atrocious of even our lady novelists. The translator seems to have made careful inquiries and to have convinced himself that the memoirs contain, if not the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, at any rate more of truth than of fiction, and this fact will be highly satisfactory to readers whose enjoyment of the horrible is liable to be spoilt by apprehensions of an unfeeling hoax; other readers will probably be very sorry to hear it. A perusal of the work, preceded or followed by a visit to Madame Tussaud's, can be strongly recommended to persons who are fond of the nightmare.

On Feb. 8, 1872, a party of more or less illustrious persons had paid a visit to Hopetown, on the Andamans, and, in the evening, were proceeding, by torchlight, along the jetty. A tall man, in a grey coat, was in advance of the rest, just preparing to descend the stairs, where a launch was waiting, when there was heard a noise like "the rush of some animal," which fastened like a tiger on the tall man's back; a hand and knife were lit up by the torches, and the tall man staggered over mortally wounded into the water. Thus fell, by the hand of an assassin, the fourth Viceroy of India, who by the manner of his death, if for no other reason, would have been fully entitled to some literary commemoration, and whose other claims have been amply vindicated in the two volumes entitled *A Life of the Earl of Mayo*: by W. W. Hunter, B.A., LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.). It is not often that the task of writing a biographical account falls into hands so equally competent from so many different points of view, and the singularly happy combination of qualifications gives that pleasant feeling of security which is not unfrequently conspicuous by absence in the case of similar works. Information derived from the fountain-head, appreciation based upon personal experience of Indian affairs, and a considerable practice in a good, sound style of composition are prominent amongst those qualifications. The main incidents in the life of the late Richard Southwell Bourke, sixth Earl of Mayo, may be told in very few words:—He was born on Feb. 21, 1822; first elected to Parliament in 1847; married, in 1848, Blanche Julia Wyndham, daughter of Lord Leecfield; took, in 1849, on his father's succession to the earldom of Mayo, the courtesy-title of Lord Naas, by which name he will probably be always best remembered in England and Ireland; succeeded to the earldom on Aug. 12, 1867; was nominated to the Indian viceroyalty in the autumn of 1868, though the actual vacancy would not occur till January, 1869; and was murdered on Feb. 8, 1872. A short tenure of a splendid office; and it would savour of uncharitableness to speculate as to whether he were or were not fortunate to have fallen, like the soldier in the hour of victory, at the moment when he had won golden opinions and silenced the detractors who had received the news of his appointment with a storm of censure and derision. It is more charitable and, at the same time, more agreeable to believe that he would have continued as he had begun, and would have made for himself a name as an eminent administrator of a most difficult country. To "his sagacity, his judgment, fine temper, and knowledge of men," witness was borne at the time by no less an authority than Mr. Disraeli; and that he was insatiable of work and unsparing of his extraordinary physical capabilities is evident from the story of his life. The late Lord Mayo appears to have been one of those men who personally impress whoever is about them: that peculiar property is displayed by him whether we read of his doings as a country gentleman, a sportsman and M.F.H. in the hunting country of Kildare, or as a great potentate, discharging vice-regal functions with the assistance of less exalted colleagues. One of them, Mr. Fitzjames Stephens, Q.C., who was Legal Member of the Council "during the greater part of Lord Mayo's term of office," and who has contributed to Mr. Hunter's volumes a long letter containing "an account of the course of legislation in India under Lord Mayo's Government," offers the following strong testimony, all the stronger when the writer's political opinions and cautious profession are considered:—"I do not like to trespass on what is your peculiar province in telling the story of Lord Mayo's life. But I cannot leave the subject without saying that, of the many public men it has been my fortune to meet in various capacities at home and in India, I never met one to whom I felt disposed to give such heartfelt affection and honour. I hope you will succeed in making people understand how good and kind, how wise and honest, and brave he was; and what freshness, vigour, and flexibility of mind he brought to bear upon a vast number of new and difficult subjects." Of course, it is open to the cynic to read the foregoing remarks by the light of Mr. Stephen's

admission that Lord Mayo did him "the honour to leave a very wide discretion" in his hands, and to wonder whether that fact accounted at all for the estimate formed of Lord Mayo's wisdom; but cynics will sneer at everything, and, at any rate, Lord Mayo's tact is vindicated. It seems probable that there was in the late Lord Mayo something of his great-uncle and great friend, whose portrait, drawn by Queen Adelaide, bore under it the following lines, written by that great-uncle's brother-in-law, the celebrated Winthrop Mackworth Praed:—

A courteous of the nobler sort,
A Christian of the purer school;
Tory, when Whigs are great at Court,
And Protestant when Papists rule.

Prompt to support the Monarch's crown,
As prompt to dry the poor man's tears;
Yet fearing not the Premier's frown,
And seeking not the rabble's cheers.

Still ready—favoured or disgraced—
To do the right, to speak the true.
The Artist who these features traced
A better Subject never knew.

About the late Lord Mayo's pedigree and about the book that he wrote on Russia there is, perhaps, more than the ordinary reader will consider necessary; but a biographer could not well help dealing with those points, even though they may not be of much general interest.

Whoever the anonymous translator may be of *A History and Handbook of Photography*, translated from the French of Gaston Tissandier; edited by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S. (Sampson Low and Co.), the work appears to be unusually well done, without constraint, and with few, if any, tell-tale tricks of idiom. To attain this end is always difficult; and one would be inclined to think that the difficulty would be greater rather than less in the case of a work which is for the most part of a scientific character. As for the book itself, it is one which ought to commend itself to nearly everybody; for nearly everybody must have had reason, at some time or other, to bless the useful and beneficent art of photography. We may not care whether the chief honour be due to Daguerre, or Niepce, or Talbot, or another; but we can read what is written for and against them severally, and, in our own hearts and minds, we can adjudge a prize for inventive genius and a testimonial of grateful recognition to them all. The more than seventy illustrations with which the book is embellished are distinguished for variety as well as for their faculty of graphic explanation; and, as there are so many unprofessional photographers, the work may fairly be expected to have a large circulation, whether in the form of a gift or otherwise, among them, for whom it is especially intended. The pages devoted to an exposition of the use made of photography during the late Franco-German war are full of curious information; and the honest impartiality with which the disadvantages of photography are admitted and pointed out speaks volumes for the reliance which may be placed upon the book as a guide.

The public have not yet heard the last, by at least two volumes, of that once gallant Charlie who, according to the ditty, loved good ale and wine and good brandy, and who ultimately, according to indisputable authority, paid the penalty of that love by ending his life as a drivelling drunkard. Mr. A. C. Ewald, F.S.A., who had already done good service in the historical branch of literature, found, "some few years ago," in the course of his "official work at the Record Office," that additional light could be thrown "on the thrice-told tale of the last Jacobite insurrection," and that "nothing worthy to be called a biography of Prince Charles had been written." To diffuse that light and to supply the biographical deficiency he devoted himself to the preparation of *The Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart, &c.* (Chapman and Hall), in which the reader will certainly find documents not hitherto generally accessible and details not hitherto generally known, though the historical and biographical gaps thus filled up will probably be regarded rather as a step to curiosity than, after the lapse of so many years, an important contribution of complementary facts. About the year 1749, perhaps, many a man would have given his ears to know where "the Pretender's eldest son" was concealing himself; but in the year 1875 it is a question, even if it had been answered in a less fragmentary and conjectural manner than that which the latest researches and discoveries have rendered possible, of little or no consequence. It is, however, satisfactory to feel justified in believing that the fullest possible account of a memorable event and of an interesting life is now within everybody's reach; and it would have been more satisfactory still if the latest investigations had put the investigator in a position to obliterate, or even to modify, instead of completely confirming, the generally received impression as regards the contrast between the earlier and the latter days of "bonnie Prince Charlie." The best defence that his biographer can make for him is that modern science would class him among dipsomaniacs.

THEATRES.

We can expect but little beyond a revival or two at the theatres the week before Christmas Day. On Saturday last Mr. Tom Taylor's popular comedy of "The Unequal Match" was revived at the Charing Cross, with, of course, an almost entirely new cast of the characters. On the whole, it was satisfactorily sustained. The revival, however, preceded a new piece, entitled "Dublin Bay," written by the late Mr. T. W. Robertson, and already performed at Manchester, about six years ago. The story is extremely simple. A married couple, who have long been separated, from uncongeniality of temper, meet accidentally in the saloon of a Channel packet. They are, besides, the only passengers, and a storm is raging at sea. Brought suddenly together under these circumstances, their surprise is mutual, and after a while they exhibit great excitement. Mutual recriminations take place. At first the lady receives him with coldness, she next reproaches him for his faithless conduct, and ultimately expresses her determination never to be reconciled. A lull now takes place in the storm outside the vessel; nevertheless, the boat is in danger. Impressed with this fact, the lady relents and throws herself into her husband's arms, awaiting the death that appears imminent. Fortunately, the vessel arrives safely in Dublin Bay, and there they meet their child, and form an interesting group of a family restored to happiness. The situation is a pleasing one. Miss Edith Lynd, as the injured wife, supported and realised the part so effectually that the success of the venture may be fairly attributed to her efforts.

A large audience met at the Gaiety, on Saturday, to witness a morning performance of "The Clandestine Marriage," the rôle of Lord Ogleby being enacted by Mr. Phelps. This is one of this actor's great parts, and his merits in it were warmly recognised by his admirers. The chivalry of the old nobleman in relation to the fair sex especially excited sympathy, which was rather increased than otherwise by his very generous conduct to the lady in question. Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Sir John Melvil, was decidedly good; and Mrs. Leigh, as Mrs. Heidelberg, was excellent. The general cast was creditable, and the whole performance satisfactory. The comedy has

been reduced to four acts by, we understand, Mr. Hollingshead with considerable skill.

We must not omit to state that Mr. Henry Irving announces his repetition of Hamlet at the Lyceum for a limited number of nights, exclusive of Saturday night, which will be devoted to the Leah of Miss Bateman.

"Shaughraun" will be performed at the Adelphi on Boxing Night, and continued through the Christmas season.

On Friday two representations were given at St. George's Hall of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, and two more will be given on Boxing Day.

The Newman-street Sketching Club occupied St. George's Hall, on Thursday week, and gave their first performance as dramatic artists. The pieces selected were Byron's comedy of "A Hundred Thousand Pounds" and the burlesque-sketch of "Abbandandino," both being performed with remarkable intelligence by the ladies and gentlemen engaged. A ball then commenced, and was sustained with great spirit for the remainder of the evening.

THE PANTOMIMES.

The Christmas pantomime at the Alexandra Palace was to have been produced on Tuesday. It is entitled, "Harlequin, the Yellow Dwarf; or, the King of the Gold Mines," written by the Brothers Grimm. Mr. George Conquest had been engaged to exhibit his saltatory wonders; and, indeed, the whole was undertaken to be produced under his direction. But, unfortunately, owing to a serious accident at rehearsal, the performance was postponed.

At the Crystal Palace, the pantomime is by Mr. E. Blanchard, and is entitled, "Jack in Wonderland; or, The Magic Bean Stalk." The authorship of this ensures its excellence. The general scenery is finely executed by Mr. Fenton, the transformation scene being by Mr. Charles Brew. The Midget Hanlon Troupe is also introduced; and, in addition, there is a ballet arranged by M. Espinosa.

Of the pantomimes at some of the London houses we have, as usual, a few interesting particulars to impart in anticipation of their actual performance. At Drury Lane the subject and title are "Whittington and his Cat; or, Harlequin Lord Mayor of London." We need scarcely add that Mr. E. L. Blanchard is the author, it being his twenty-sixth contribution of the kind to the national theatre. We are told that the story of the model merchant of the Middle Ages is faithfully followed. It commences with an elaborate scene representing old Cheapside with the City conduit on a May-Day morning. The prentice lads have taken advantage of the holiday to indulge in their sports. Dick arrives in quest of employment with his wonderful cat. We next see how he is ill-treated by the cook, how he flies to Holloway, and how by the tolling of Bow bells he is induced to return. Then follow, of course, the embarkation on board the ship Alice, the voyage to Zanzibar, and the return to London. The belfry of old Bow bells serves for the scene of the transformation. We may further state that Miss Victoria Vokes is Dick, and Mr. Frederick Vokes the mercer, Master Hugh Fitzwarren. Alice, his daughter, is personated by Miss Rosina Vokes, while Miss Jessie Vokes enacts the fairy Bluebell. The cook falls to the lot of Miss Harriet Coveney, and the Sultan of Zanzibar is embodied by Mr. Brittain Wright. The wonderful Cat, Tommy, has the advantage of being represented by Mr. Walter Vokes. Mr. William Beverly has introduced some novel effects into the scenery, and Herr Karl Meyer has arranged the music, which comprises some rare old melodies, with an original song by Mr. C. Levey, and madrigals sung by a choir specially engaged. Mr. J. Cormack has invented an animated alphabet dance, and, indeed, had the arrangement of the entire pantomime. The harlequinade consists of two clowns, two harlequins, two pantaloons, two columbines, and a harlequin. The whole has been much indebted to Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage-manager.

At Covent Garden the pantomime, of which we have not received complete details, is entitled "Cinderella, and the Butterflies' Ball and Grasshoppers' Feast," and is, we understand, to include a great array of comic talent. Miss Nellie Power and other celebrities are among the artistes engaged. A remarkable European ballet is underlined, together with "the celebrated Russian skaters and the fairy ponies, supposed to be the smallest seen alive."

The Surrey is generally great in pantomime, and Mr. W. Holland has selected for his argument the adventures of "Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Thumb; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table." The author is Mr. Frank W. Green. The period is laid in the reign of good King Arthur, whose return from hunting is expected by some Cornwall villagers, and who greet the Monarch in the manner befitting loyal subjects. Next enters Sir Lancelot, desperately wounded in his encounter with the Cornish giant Cormoran, whom he has not succeeded in killing, a feat reserved for a poor village lad, named Jack the Giant-Killer, in consequence. One scene in the piece is played entirely by little children, and is significantly called Penlittle, where the festivities are interrupted by the all-dreaded giant. The transformation scene represents the Floral Realms of the Kingdom of Fancy in the Archipelago of Imagination.

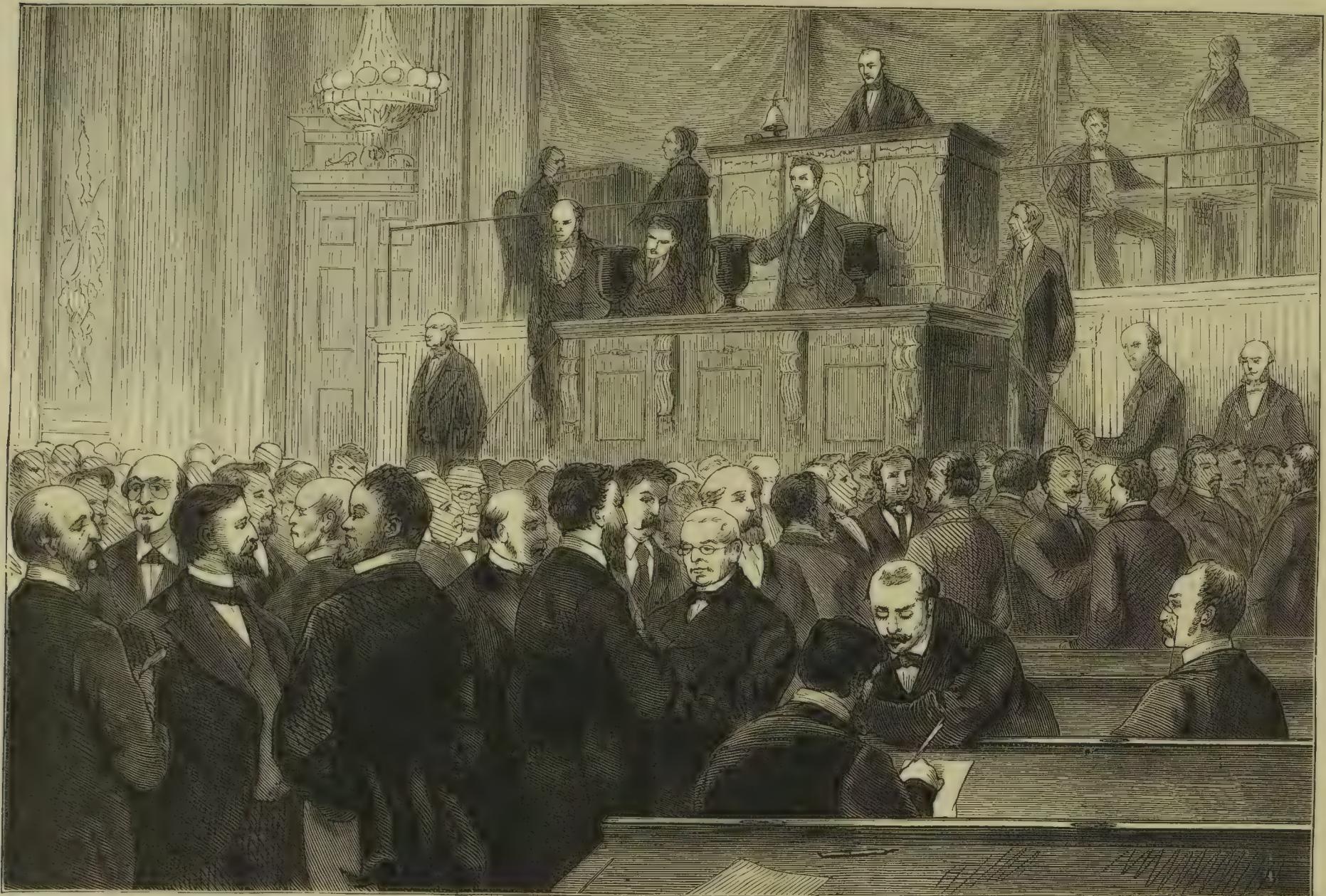
At the Marylebone the pantomime is entitled "A Frog He Would A-Wooing Go; or, Harlequin Sleeping Beauty and the Wicked Demons of the Myrtle Pool." The authors are Mr. J. A. Cave and Mr. Oswald Allan—the first having constructed the plot and the second written the dialogue. The transformation scene will occupy the entire depth of the uncommonly long stage, and is promised to be of great magnificence.

The Standard, as usual, announces a splendid pantomime, called "Harlequin the Children in the Wood and the Wicked Uncle." After the ordinary preface, we have Prince Priam descending to earth to seek an Ideal Love; and we see him at last introduced by the Harvest Queen to her fairy home, called Floral Glade, where the spectacle of Summer and Winter takes place, the stage being covered with a mass of waving, living ears of corn and flowers, and terminating with a Fairy Flower Show. The idea is certainly very pretty, and doubtless will be adequately realised. The transformation scene represents Fairyland in five phases. The harlequinade includes the Paynes, Mesdames Esta and Rettur (two columbines), and Mr. Louis as pantaloons.

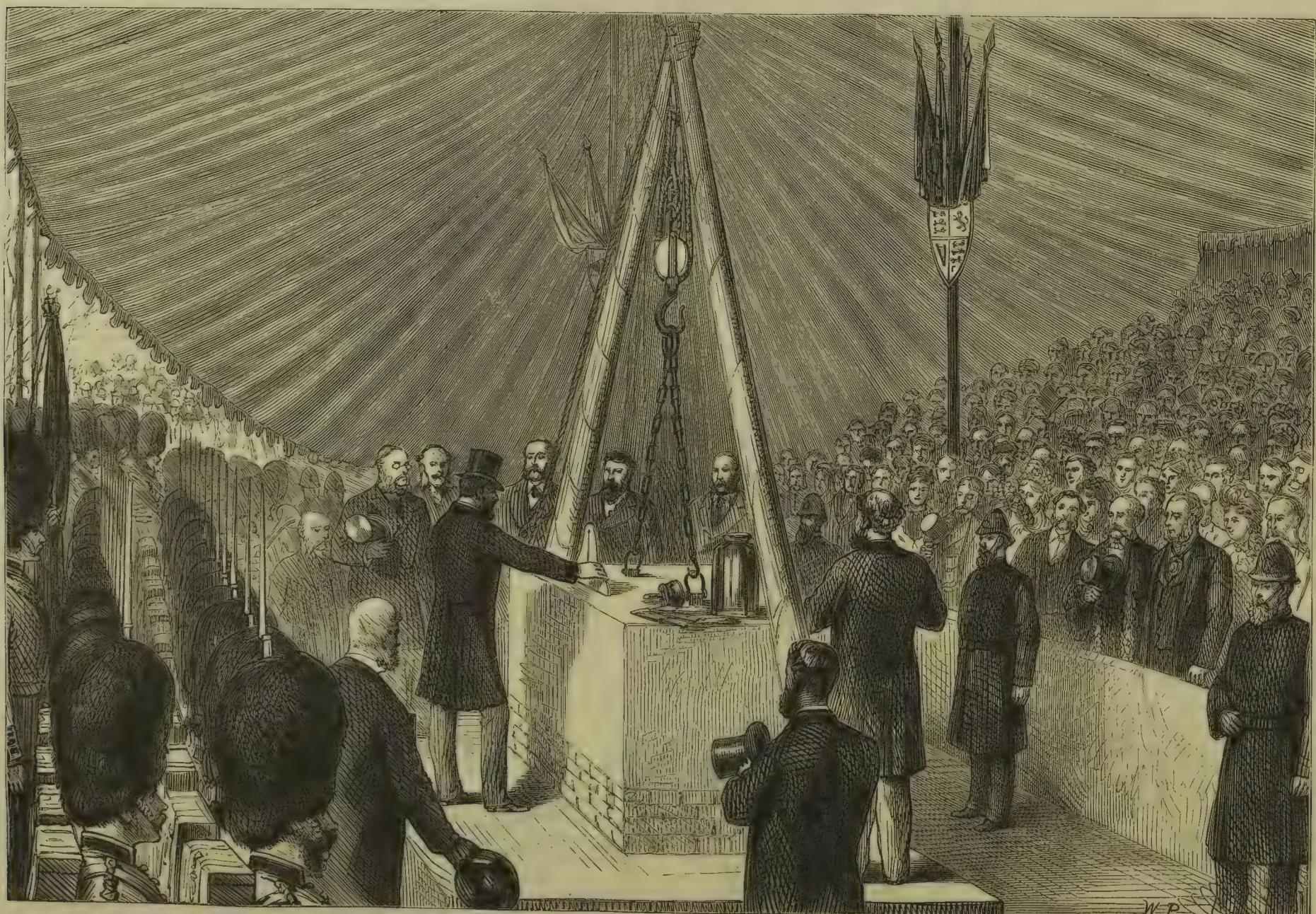
At the Pavilion, Mile-end, "Little Bo-Peep and her Lost Sheep, with the Adventures of Jack and Jill," compose a complex action, which is carried out through many picturesque scenes. The scenery, dresses, and appointments, we are promised by the account which serves us for an authority, "will be of the most gorgeous description," and that "the pantomime will be produced under the direction and entire superintendence of Mr. Isaac Cohen."

At the East London Theatre, the drama entitled "A Quarter of a Million of Money" will be revived.

An earthquake has occurred in Porto Rico, by which the town of Areco has been almost destroyed.



ELECTING THE SENATORS IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW OPERA HOUSE ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

THE LATE LORD FITZWALTER.

We have recorded the death of this nobleman, a well-known Conservative peer, and patron of agricultural improvement. He was a son of Sir Brook William Bridges, Bart., and was born in 1801, succeeding his father in 1829, and inheriting large estates in Kent and Essex. He sat in the House of Commons, as M.P. for East Kent, from 1852 to 1868, when he was created a peer as Baron Fitzwalter, of Woodham Walter, Essex. It was the revival of a very ancient Norman barony. His seat was Goodnestone Park, near Wingham, Kent. Lord

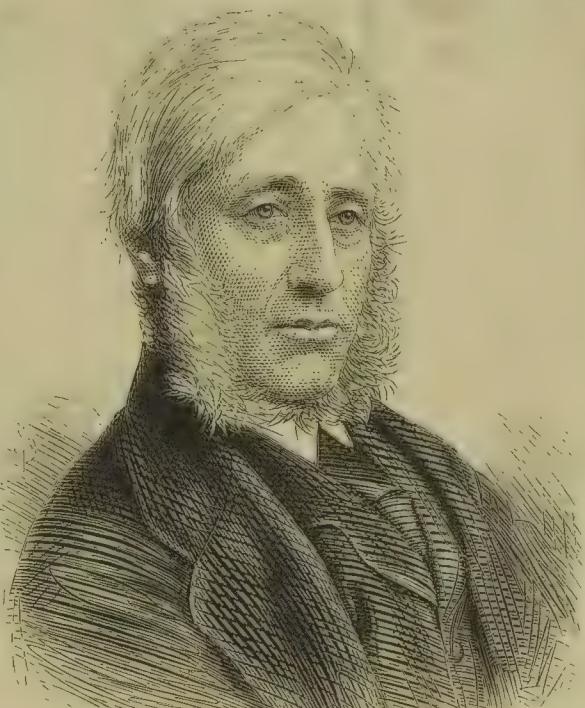


THE LATE LORD FITZWALTER.

Fitzwalter has left no son, and the peerage becomes extinct, but his brother, who is a clergyman, succeeds to the baronetcy. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Bateman, of Canterbury.

THE LATE MR. COBBOLD, M.P.

The death of Mr. John Patteson Cobbold, M.P. for Ipswich, was announced a few days ago, to the great regret of his fellow-townsmen and all his acquaintance in private or in public life. He was born at Ipswich, in 1831, being eldest son of the late Mr. John Chevalier Cobbold, who sat in the House of Commons for that borough from 1847 to 1868. He carried on business there as a banker, and as a brewer, shipowner, and corn-merchant. After serving the town many years as a Councillor and Alderman, and vice-chairman of the board of guardians, he was elected to the seat in Parliament in February, 1874. He was one of the Conservative party. Mr. Cobbold was educated at Eton College. He married, in 1858, a daughter of the Rev. G. J. Dupuis, formerly Rector of Creeting, and now Vice-Provost of Eton. Mr. Cobbold has left eight

THE LATE MR. J. P. COBBOLD,
M.P. FOR IPSWICH.

THE LATE MR. T. E. HEADLAM.

children. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. W. Vick, of Ipswich.

ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART.

The late Sir Houston Stewart, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, who died last week, at the age of eighty-four, was a younger son of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart., of Dumfries. He entered the Navy in 1805, and served under Lord Dundonald in the French war. He commanded the Benbow at the bombardment of Acre. He held the office of Comptroller-General



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR HOUSTON STEWART, G.C.B.

of the Coastguard from 1846 to 1850, and that of a Lord of the Admiralty till 1852, was second in command of the Allied Fleets off Sebastopol in 1855, and has since been Governor of Greenwich Hospital and Superintendent of Devonport and Portsmouth Dockyards. He sat in the House of Commons, for Greenwich, during a few months of 1852. The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. J. Hawke, of Stonehouse, Devonport.

THE RIGHT HON. T. E. HEADLAM.

This gentleman, whose death was lately mentioned, is well remembered as M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne from 1847 to 1874. He was born in 1813, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. His father was Archdeacon Headlam, of Richmond, Yorkshire. Mr. Thomas Emerson Headlam was a barrister of some eminence in the Chancery courts, and held the office of Chancellor of the dioceses of Durham and Ripon. He was a member of the Administration of Lord Palmerston, as Judge Advocate-General, from 1859 to 1866. He married a daughter of Major von Straubenzee, R.A. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Fradelle and Marshall, Regent-street.

VISIT OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA TO THE SASOON DOCK AT BOMBAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The packets conveying mails once a week between Hull and Gothenburg, under a contract with the Swedish Government, having discontinued their voyages for the winter, no more mails for Sweden can be sent by that route until the reopening of the navigation next spring, of which due notice will be given.

Additional mails for the colonies of Victoria, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania will be made up in London for dispatch on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 30, via Southampton, and on the evening of Friday, Jan. 7, via Brindisi. Mails for Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand will also be made up on those dates to contain any correspondence specially addressed, either "via Southampton and Melbourne," or "via Brindisi and Melbourne." These mails will be transferred at Point de Galle to the steamer Avoca, an extra vessel which the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company intend to despatch from Galle to King George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The packets of the line from Bordeaux to Colon, which have hitherto left Bordeaux on the 24th of each month, will in future start on the 23rd. In consequence of this alteration, mails for St. Thomas, Porto Rico (Mayaguez), Hayti, Cuba (St. Jago), Jamaica, and the United States of Columbia, intended for conveyance by French packet will henceforth be dispatched from London on the evening of the 21st of each month, with a supplementary mail on the morning of the 22nd—that is, one day earlier than at present. On those occasions on which the date named for the dispatch from London falls on a Sunday the mails will be made up on the previous evening.

The Hampton-wick Local Board have obtained six months' grace from the Thames Conservators, in order to divert their sewage from the Thames.

The residence of Mr. Banks, Manor House, Chislehurst, was entered whilst the family were at dinner, and from one of the bed-rooms jewels to the amount of £500 stolen.

In our list last week of prize-winners at the recent competition of the students of the Royal Academy we omitted to give the name of W. C. May, who received "honourable mention" for a composition in sculpture.

Sir John Harpur-Crewe, one of the largest landowners in the Midland Counties, has instructed his agent to inquire into the damage arising from the recent floods, and to return a proportionate percentage of the rents. One tenant has received a back cheque for £200.

The President of the Board of Trade after leaving Liverpool visited the ports of the Bristol Channel and Plymouth, and had interviews with the shipowners, merchants, and seamen. He was entertained at every place by the municipal authorities. He returned to Warwickshire on Wednesday, and intends shortly to visit the ports on the Clyde.

At the thirteenth annual distribution of prizes to the Robin Hood Rifles, which took place on Tuesday night in the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, Colonel Seely stated that there were a thousand men on the rolls of the regiment, and that every man was efficient. The regiment was thus entitled to the largest capitulation grant it could possibly obtain.

James Smith, aged seventy-four, who resided in one of the poorest parts of Manchester, in a solitary and apparently penurious manner, was lately found dead in his house. The police on searching the place discovered a safe containing dead and mortgage bonds to the value of £12,000, and a sum of £2000 in gold. The deceased leaves no relations.

Early on Wednesday morning an alarm of fire was given on board the training-ship Goliath, moored off Greenhithe, Kent. The inmates, who are mostly boys training for the sea, were taken off and landed as soon as possible, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the fire; but, in spite of all that could be done, the flames steadily progressed, and obtained so firm a hold upon the ship that (when we went to press with our early Edition) no hope was entertained of saving any part of it. The vessel was under management of the guardians of Forest-gate Schools, and in command of Captain Bourchier, R.N., as superintendent.

The extent to which we are dependent for eggs upon our Continental neighbours is best shown in the Board of Trade return, the value of eggs imported during the first eleven months of this year have reached no less a sum than £2,426,806, representing, at an average price of 6s. per hundred, more than 800,000,000 eggs. The peasantry of France, Germany, and Austria make poultry culture a most profitable occupation, but the difficulty of transport and the heavy per centage of loss from breakage and decay combine to raise the price to the consumers. With a view of utilising in a more portable and consequently cheaper form the large supply of eggs obtainable by the Danube, an enterprising firm has recently started a factory at Passau, in Bavaria, for the purpose of condensing them. The eggs are carefully selected and dried, then reduced to a fine meal and packed in tins ready for use.

They have been reported on by the highest authorities as a most valuable article of food, and their supply to the soldiers of the German army is now under consideration, as providing for the last extremity during a campaign the greatest amount of nutriment, whilst occupying the smallest space in the knapsack. The article is already finding its way into English consumption.

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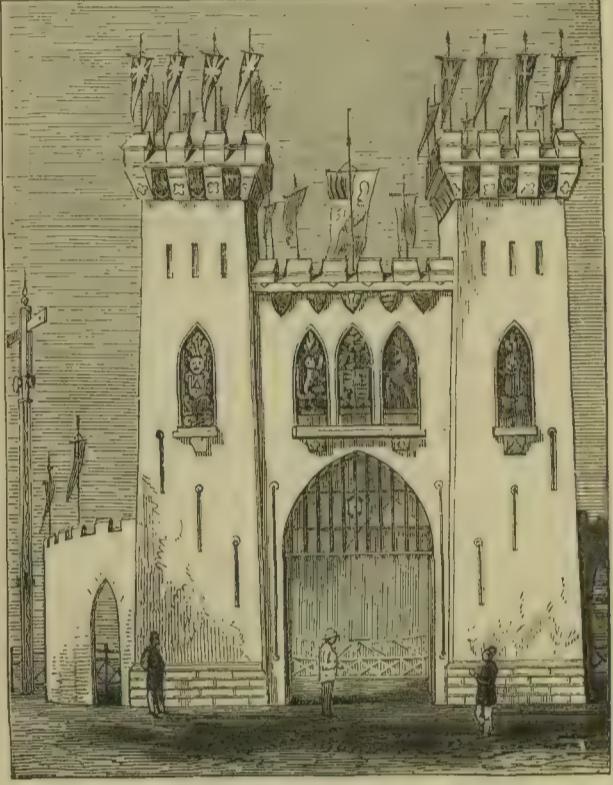
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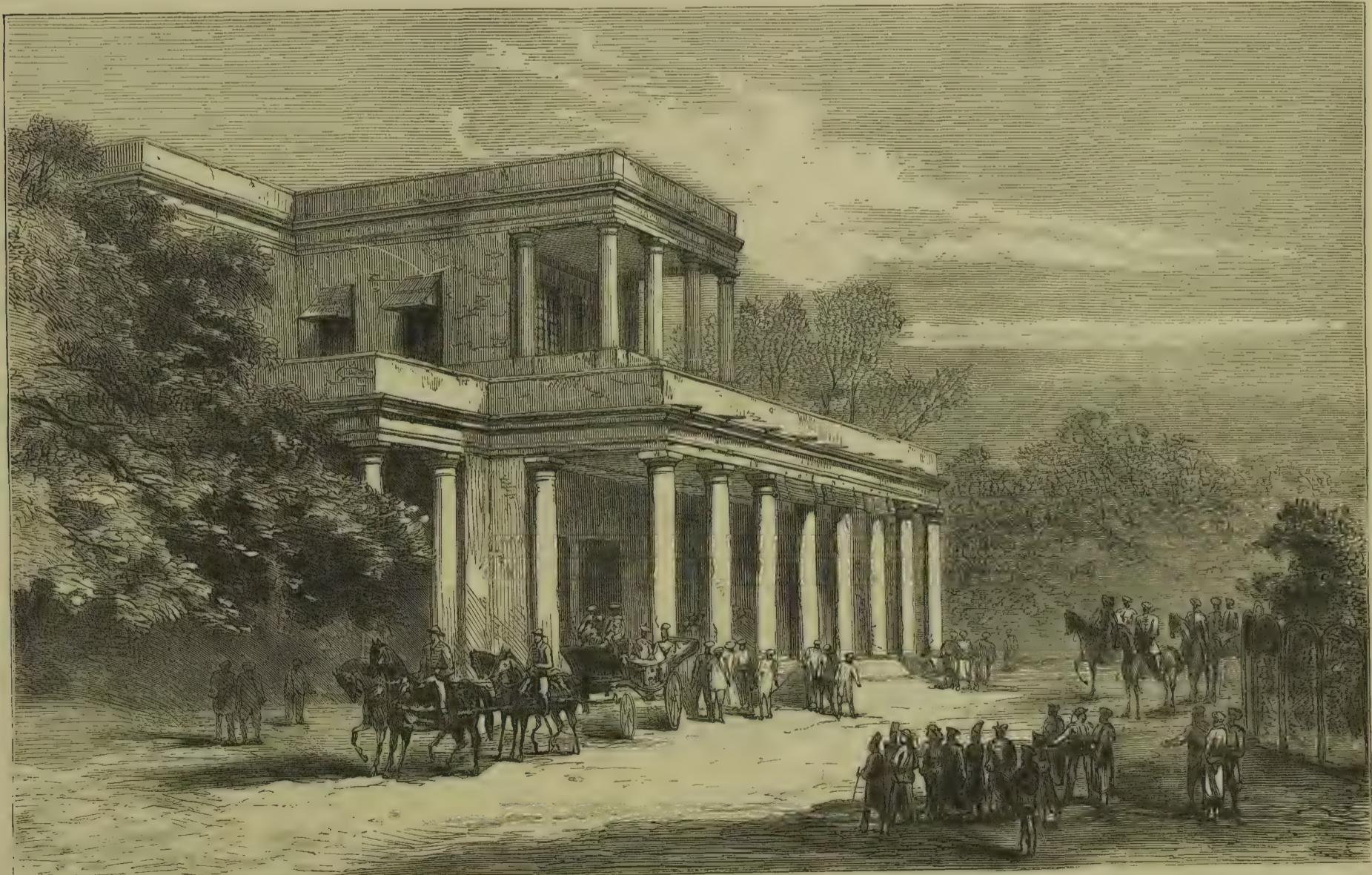
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THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, and by other hands, furnish this week's Illustrations of the visit of his Royal Highness to Poonah, and a military review there; of his entertainment by the Guicowar at Baroda, and the British Residency, where he lodged; further, the exhibition of a rhinoceros fight at Baroda, and a hunting-party with cheetahs or tame leopards employed in the chase; also, the grand reception of Indian native Princes at the Government House of Bombay, and the ceremony of presenting new colours to the 21st Regiment (Marine Battalion) of native infantry at Bombay.

It was in the great reception-room of the Government House at Parell that the Prince of Wales, upon the morning of his thirty-fourth birthday, assumed the state of an Indian potentate. The reception-room is large and handsome, having vestibules running along each side with arched openings. Behind the throne of the Prince of Wales hung a large portrait of the Queen. The throne itself, made by Messrs. Hamilton, of Calcutta, was of silver, thrown up by a panel behind of crimson velvet; upon the top were Prince of Wales's feathers, also in silver. The throne was placed on a crimson carpet with the Royal arms blazoned upon it, extending about half-way over the room. To the right of the throne was a state chair. The Prince's suite were ranged to his left. Behind the Prince's chair stood attendants dressed in scarlet, with Prince of Wales's feathers embroidered on breast and turban, holding mooruchs and purhoorna, the mystic emblems of Indian royalty. The first are peacock-tail fans. The tail is not extended, as we often see it in Eastern fans, but closed, as when the bird is walking. The purhoorna are fly-flappers, made of the feathers of the hoorna bird, embroidered with gold, and set with precious stones. There were some attendants with large hand punkahs of crimson embroidered with gold Prince of Wales's feathers. Each Prince as he arrived was met on the road, 500 yards from Government House, by Major Sartorius, or by one of the other aides-de-camp to the Prince. This officer escorted them to Government House, in front of which was drawn up a guard of honour of 250 men of the 2nd Queen's, whose band struck up a lively air at their approach. A salute of from twenty-one to fifteen guns, in accordance with their rank, was fired at their arrival and departure. At the door the visitor was received by Major P. D. Henderson, with an aide-de-camp, and conducted to the presence of his Royal Highness. Each Prince was accompanied by from six to nine of his principal nobles, and by the Political Resident at his Court. The Prince rose from his seat, and in the case of a principal chief walked forward to the edge of his carpet to receive him. Upon the coming up of the chief the Prince shook him by his hand, and conducted him to the seat on the right of the throne. On the right of the chief was placed the Political Resident, and beyond him the nobles, or sirdars, as they are called, according to their rank. Upon the Prince's left sat his suite and other officers in the order of their rank. A few minutes' conversation then took place, and Major Henderson introduced the attendant sirdars to the Prince. These each offered a nuzzur, or present, of five gold mohurs to the Prince. The offerings are presented on a folded handkerchief laid upon the hands placed together. These were touched by the Prince in token of recognition, and were then remitted, as no presents were to be offered in return. In the case of Sir Salar Jung, who appeared with a deputation on the part of the Nizam, 103 gold mohurs were offered and similarly remitted. The ceremony of Attar and Pan was then gone through. This consists in a slight sprinkling with attar of roses, the pan being a small portion of betel-nut, which is received, but not put into the mouth. In each case his Royal Highness presented the attar and pan to the Prince or Rajah, while Major Henderson presented them to the attendant sirdars. This concluded the visit, and his Royal Highness then accompanied his visitor to the edge of the carpet if he had received him at the edge. In the case of princes of secondary rank the Prince received and left them at the middle of the carpet, while those of less importance were received at three paces from the throne, or by his Royal Highness merely standing before it. All these things are governed by a strict law of precedence.

The review at Poonah, on Nov. 15, of the troops in that military division, was held near the racecourse late in the afternoon. The troops on the ground comprised two batteries and a half of Royal Artillery, with Sappers and Miners, and two brigades—the first consisting of the 7th Fusiliers, the 15th Grenadiers N.I., the 8th Regiment N.I., and the 15th N.I. The second brigade was composed of the 15th European Regiment, the 13th N.I., the 17th N.I., and the 19th N.I. The whole were commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., A.G., with the divisional staff. The troops were drawn up in line, north and south, three hundred yards from the Grand Stand, the artillery on the flanks. The Prince of Wales on horseback, accompanied by the Lieutenant-General commanding, appears in our Illustration of this scene.

On the afternoon of Nov. 17, having returned to Bombay, his Royal Highness presented new colours to the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, or Marine Battalion. There were on the parade the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Queen's, 1st Bombay Lancers, Poonah Horse, troops of artillery, garrison battery, and two native regiments. The Prince was accompanied by Governor Sir Philip Wodehouse, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Staveley, and the Duke of Sutherland. His Royal Highness expressed the pleasure he felt in presenting colours to such a distinguished regiment, and in seeing native troops for the second time. He congratulated them all on their soldierlike appearance and steadiness under arms. The Prince begged Colonel Carnegy the favour of allowing him to take possession of the old colours of the regiment, which in two years would have completed a century. He said he would give them a prominent place in his house. The march past was very good. The crowds showed great loyalty by their cheers and behaviour.

The visit of his Royal Highness to Baroda, a night's railway journey from Bombay, with his entertainment there, during several days, by the boy-prince entitled Guicowar, and by his able Minister, Sir Madhava Rao, has been related in former notices of his Indian progress. The Prince of Wales took up his abode at the British Residency, but went to the Motee Bagh, a palace of the Guicowar, to receive the hospitality of that youthful Sovereign. This was on Sunday, Nov. 21, in the evening, when the Prince and his suite, with Sir R. Meade, Mr. Melville, and Sir Bartle Frere, drove from the Residency, through the streets and the road, which was all lighted up, to the old palace of the Guicowar. A most curious spectacle was presented along the route. Chinese lanterns and oil-lamps were suspended in double lines from frameworks of bamboo and lattice. Every house was illuminated with blue lights and firepots. At intervals troops of horse and foot were drawn up. On the bridges stood figures draped in most fantastic costumes. Their faces were painted chalky white; they wore wigs of scarlet ribbed with gold, and robes of tissue, tinselled; their hair was powdered and dressed fantastically, or drooping over wan faces with piercing black

eyes. Similar figures were grouped on stands on the road; they were brilliantly lighted up, and the lights on masses of white-clothed figures produced an extraordinary effect, along the line of three miles to the old palace. Amid this strange array an escort of the 3rd Hussars pulled up between the Guicowar's cavalry. At the Motee Bagh the Prince was received by the Guicowar and Sir Madhava Rao. The sports of the arena—namely, the wild-beast fighting—shown to the Prince of Wales at Baroda were not very interesting. We gave, last week, an Illustration of the elephant-fight. The rhinoceros-fight is shown in one of the sketches engraved for this week's publication.

The hunting party, on Saturday, Nov. 20, took place in the demesne of the Muckunpoora Palace, eight miles from Baroda. The Prince of Wales and suite went by railway to that place, where they found elephants, ox-carts, horses, and shikarees. The Prince first examined the cheetahs, hunting leopards or cats with hooded eyes. They purred like cats, and were five in number. There was also a fine stand of falcons. The Prince then mounted an ox-cart with the Duke of Sutherland, and the rest of the suite followed on similar vehicles, which permit the sportsmen to approach the black buck, as those deer are accustomed to such vehicles traversing the country. The elephants and sowars in the rear halted. After a short time herds of black buck were seen, much wilder than usual. At last a cheetah was slipped from the cart at a herd some fifty yards distant, and singled out a buck, which bounded with amazing springs across the plain. The cheetah, being distanced, gave up at 500 yards—the longest run ever seen, as the animal generally gives up after the failure of his first rush. The party drove on to a vast plain called the Preserve. It then divided, and deer were seen again, but very wild. The company was still too large; but at last, the cheetah, unhooded, dashed from the cart at a herd and pulled down a buck, which was engaged in fighting with another, in less than a minute, holding it by the throat till men ran up to kill it. But it was difficult to induce the leopard to let go. The blood of the deer was given to the other cheetahs. The sportsmen mounted the carts again, and in half an hour got near another herd. This time two cheetahs were slipped, and each pulled down its deer. By this time the sun was becoming powerful. There had been enough of cheetah-hunting, and the Prince preferred to try for a shot.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, being at Bombay a few days before the arrival of the Prince of Wales, went on Friday, Nov. 5, to inspect the new wet dock, constructed by the house of David Sassoon and Co., being the first dock of the kind which has been made in Bombay. It is in the direction of Colaba, adjoining the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, with which it is connected by branches. His Excellency came attended by some of his suite, and a detachment of the body-guard. He was received, in the absence of Sir Albert Sassoon, who is in Europe, by Mr. A. M. Gubbay, who walked over the works with Lord Northbrook, explaining the various arrangements for receiving and shipping cotton, and all the other products of India. The railway runs along all the piers, so that the waggons can come alongside and load or unload to or from the ship, thus avoiding the intermediate use of lighters. The dock is 645 ft. by 292 ft., and covers 3½ acres. The wharves have a frontage of 1500 linear feet, and there is land to the extent of 18,000 square acres that can be used as storage. The entrance is 40 ft. wide.

SIR T. MADHAVA RAO, K.C.S.I.

This accomplished Indian native statesman, a Knight of the Star of India, is Dewan or Prime Minister to the young Guicowar of Baroda. He has had, of course, much to do with the reception of the Prince of Wales. Some facts of his biography may be briefly stated. Sir T. Madhava Rao was born in 1828, at Combacoonum, in the district of Tanjore. He is a son of the late R. Runja Rao, who held the office of Dewan of Travancore, and a nephew of R. Venkat Rao (upon whom the title of Rai Raya Rai was conferred by the Government of India), who also held the same high office. His grandfather and great-grandfather too were men in office. He is by caste a Brahmin, and a Mahratta by nationality. He was educated in the High School of the Madras University, and was one of the first pupils of Mr. Eyre Burton Powell, C.S.I. For a short period Sir Madhava Rao acted for Mr. Powell as professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. He was for a few months attached to the office of the Sub-Collector of Tanjore, but was called, in 1847, to a higher appointment in the Accountant-General's office at Madras, where he remained two years. He was then appointed English instructor and companion to the young Princes of Travancore, the first of whom is now their ruler of that country and the second is Heir Apparent. Sir Madhava Rao was promoted to the office of Dewan Peishcar of Travancore—that is, Assistant Dewan—which led to his elevation to the Dewanship itself, in 1858. That high office he held for the unusually long period of about fourteen years. It was during this period that he was honoured with knighthood. He resigned office in May, 1872, and retired on a pension. He was offered a seat on the Legislative Council of the Government of India, but was obliged to decline the same. Soon afterwards, without any solicitation on his part, he was invited by the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, whose Prime Minister he became from the beginning of 1873. The Government of India, however, with the consent of the Maharajah Holkar, appointed him, in April, 1875, Prime Minister of the Baroda State. It is with great satisfaction that we notice these high merits and distinctions, attained by one of those natives of India who have taken the benefit of a European education.

The portrait of Sir Madhava Rao is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Ritter and Molkenteller, of Bombay and Poonah.

A hundred years have passed over this big city of ours since the poet Cowper wondered at the greatness and meanness of "opulent, enlarged, and still increasing London." But seventy-seven years, exceeding three-quarters of a century, have witnessed the punctual yearly advent of Messrs. Kelly's "Post Office London Directory," which still reminds our city of her bigness and of her continued enlargement. There is much satisfaction in the mere outside aspect of this grandly substantial volume, with its stout and firm leather binding, which stands like a tower of strength upon our library shelves, or rears its solid upright form, without support at the sides, upon our table, all ready laid for business or study. It now contains 2575 pages of closely-printed and really useful information, besides the 400 pages filled with advertisements; and this vast bulk is not more astonishing than the minute accuracy of its personal details, so far as we have tested them by looking up the record of many very recent movements among our acquaintance. The "Suburban Directory," also published by Messrs. Kelly and Co., is of necessity a separate work; and it is one which becomes more and more indispensable as a companion volume to the "London Directory," since the proportion of Londoners residing in the suburbs is ever on the increase.

MUSIC.

With the close of last week the Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace, and the Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall, were suspended for the Christmas vacation.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace programme was one of high interest, and had a special purpose—that of commemorating the birthday of Carl Maria von Weber, the date of which was Dec. 18, 1786. If the selection was not as largely representative of the composer's best powers as it might have been, it had the merit of bringing forward several works which are almost unknown to the general public. This was more particularly the case with the overture to "Peter Schmoll," a very early work (1807); the symphony in C major (belonging to the same date); and two movements from a concerto for the bassoon (1811), which were very finely played by Mr. Wotton. The principal feature of the concert, however, was the piano-forte concerto in E flat, admirably played by Mr. Franklin Taylor, who also gave, with similar success, the unaccompanied solo piece "The Invitation to the Dance." The scena from "Der Freischütz" and the romance from "Preciosa," sung by Madame Edith Wynne; an air from "Euryanthe," and one of the "Lyre and Sword" songs, by Mr. Cummings; a chorus from "Preciosa" and part-songs, for male voices, by the Crystal Palace choir; and the overture to "Oberon," completed an excellent concert.

Mdlle. Idâ Corani, the young lady who made a successful first appearance at the concert of Saturday week (as briefly recorded in our last Number), has already—youthful as she is—filled leading soprano parts in opera at some of the principal Italian theatres. From the quality of voice and general intelligence displayed by her at the Sydenham concert, much may be hoped from the future of one who has ample time before her for study and progress.

The closing Alexandra Palace concert of the year included performances of Beethoven's Pastoral symphony; a "Suite," for orchestra entitled "L'Arlésienne," by that clever French composer, M. Georges Bizet; Paganini's "Moto Perpetuo," arranged for sixteen violins by Mr. H. W. Hill (the conductor of these concerts); an orchestral fantasia on subjects from Verdi's "Aida," adapted by M. Zimmermann; Sir Sterndale Bennett's piano-forte concerto in F minor, played by Miss Zimmermann; and a flute solo ("Air varié," by Demersseman), brilliantly executed by Mr. Olaf Svensen, who was recalled after his performance. Several vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Anna Williams and Signor Uri.

The last of this year's Popular Concerts, on Saturday afternoon, comprised performances of Brahms's piano-forte quartet in G minor, a string quartet by Haydn, Schumann's "Carnaval" for piano solo, and songs by Mendelssohn and Gounod. Madame Essipoff was the pianist, Madame Norman-Néruda the leading violinist, and Mr. T. Beale the vocalist. Sir J. Benedict occupied his usual place as accompanist.

The dates of resumption of the serial concerts above referred to are:—The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts on Jan. 15; those of the Alexandra Palace at the end of next month; and the Monday Popular Concerts on Jan. 10.

The forty-fourth annual Christmas performance of "The Messiah" by the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, drew an overwhelming audience. The choruses—notably "For unto us a child is born" and "Hallelujah"—were given with grand effect by the enormous choir and band of the society; and the solos were generally well rendered by Madame Nouver, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Fabrini, and Herr Behrens. When the latter gentleman shall have become as much accustomed to English oratorio as he is to dramatic music, and when he shall have improved in the pronunciation of our language, his fine voice will be heard to greater advantage in the first-named respect. Sir M. Costa conducted the oratorio with his usual energy and decision. "Elijah" is to be given by the society next Friday week.

Simultaneously with the performance just adverted to Herr Wilhemj was giving his first and farewell concert at St. James's Hall. The concert, although offering no novelty, was one of strong interest, having included his own admirable violin-playing both in solo pieces and as leader of quartets. Madame Essipoff also contributed some brilliant piano-forte solos besides her co-operation with Herr Wilhemj in the "Pensées Fugitives" of Ernst and Heller. Another instrumental specialty was Schumann's piano-forte trio in D minor, very finely played by Mr. Oscar Behringer, in association with Herr Wilhemj and Herr Daubert. In the string quartets Mr. Pollitzer, Mr. Zerbini, and Herr Daubert were of high value, respectively, as second violin, viola, and violoncello. Mdlle. Nita Gaetano and Signor Uri contributed vocal pieces, and Sir Julius Benedict acted as conductor.

A few lines are due—in addition to our necessarily brief paragraph of last week—in reference to the orchestral concert given by the students of the Royal Academy of Music at St. James's Hall. The first movement of a symphony by Mr. Eaton Fanring; a sacred cantata by Mr. A. H. Jackson; and a song, "Love and Laughter," by Miss Oliveria Prescott, were good specimens, in their different styles, of progress in composition. The baritone solos in the cantata were well sung by Mr. Wadmore, and the song was efficiently rendered by Miss K. Brand. Mr. W. Fitton and Miss A. T. Burnett distinguished themselves by their piano-forte-playing—the former in Mendelssohn's "Rondo Brillant" in E flat, the latter in Hummel's "Le Retour à Londres." The excellence of the orchestra was manifested in the three symphonic movements of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise"), the choral portions of which were also effectively given, the vocal solos having been assigned to Misses M. Duval and M. Davies and Mr. H. Guy. Mr. W. Macfarren conducted. The institution is understood to be in a more flourishing condition, and to have a greater number of students, than at any period since its establishment (in 1822).

The first concert of the new season of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society took place on Saturday, when the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present—the Duke being an active member of the society, and taking a part, as one of the violinists, in the performances. The programme included Gounod's symphony in D, Mozart's overture to "Don Giovanni," and Auber's to "Haydée"; a sonata for violin and piano-forte, performed by Mr. and Miss Enthoven; and vocal pieces contributed by Miss Robertson and Mr. F. F. Mansfield. Mr. George Mount conducted, as heretofore. The concert was given in aid of the funds of the All Saints' Convalescent Hospital at Eastbourne, and the next one (to take place on Feb. 5, 1876) will be for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital.

This week opened with a grand performance of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall; the principal vocalists having been Madame Christine Nilsson, Madame Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Signor Foli; by whom the various solos were very finely sung. In some subordinate soprano passages, and in the air "Come unto Him," Miss Williams displayed much efficiency. The choruses were admirably rendered by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, and the oratorio was conducted by Mr. Barnby; Dr. Stainer having presided at the organ.

The other specialties of this week were a performance of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, directed by Mr. W. Carter, and including the chorus-singing of the fine choir formed under his auspices.

For the same evening a "Christmas concert" was announced to take place at St. James's Hall, the programme having contained the names of Mdlle. Albani, Mdlle. Thalberg, and other well-known artists.

The week is to close with a Christmas-Day (afternoon) performance of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall—directed by Mr. Barnby, in conjunction with Sir J. Benedict. In the preliminary advertisements the names of Mdlle. Albani and Mr. Sims Reeves were announced as principal solo singers.

The Bank Holiday, on Boxing Day, is to be kept musically by two concerts at the Royal Albert Hall—one in the afternoon, the other in the evening.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Signs of Christmas are apparent in musical publications as in other respects. Dance music is now being largely issued in anticipation of the festive meetings which prevail at the close of the old year and the beginning of the new.

The Christmas number of Messrs. Chappell's "Musical Magazine" contains a liberal shilling's worth of dance pieces in various forms—those of the quadrille, the waltz, the galop, the polka, and the schottische—by some of the most successful composers of this class of music, including Strauss and Gungl. Twelve spirited movements for the price named appears to reach the ultimatum of cheapness.

Similar in form (small quarto), character, and price is the Christmas number of Messrs. Boosey's "Musical Cabinet," which also contains a series of animated dance pieces, bearing well-known names, and including adaptations of popular songs and themes from some of Offenbach's most successful operas. Another remarkable shilling publication, by the same firm, that must meet with wide recognition, is "Lillie's Song-Book," a collection of fifty nursery and youthful songs, edited by M. X. Hayes. The series—including words and music—is arranged in progressive order, according to ascending juvenile ages, thus appealing to an almost infinite number of youthful tastes and capacities. Mr. George Russell's songs, "Friendship" and "Song of the Silent Land" (Messrs. Boosey and Co.), will please much, if rendered with due expression. The melody in each case is of a flowing and agreeable character; and both it and the accompaniment are easy of execution.

From Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. we have two graceful pianoforte pieces—"Mathilde," a nocturne, by Fabio Campana; and "Une Belle Fleur," morceau de salon, by Paul Semler, each of which is characterised by an agreeable flow of melody and effective passage-writing. The same publishers have also issued an expressive sacred song, "Into the fold," by G. Serpette, the melody of which lies within easy compass.

Among the many gift-books which may serve as appropriate presents at this season is a handsome volume entitled, "The Sunlight of Song," published jointly by Messrs. Routledge and Sons and Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. The work consists of a selection of sacred and moral poems, which have been set to music by some of the most eminent of our living musicians, including Sir Julius Benedict, Professor Macfarren, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Mr. Henry Smart, Dr. Wesley, Mr. H. Leslie, Mr. A. Randegger, and others whose names are favourably known. Apart from its poetical and musical merits, the volume is especially calculated for a drawing-room table-book on account of its beautiful illustrations, engraved by Messrs. Dalziel from designs by some of our best artists.

We have more than once drawn attention to the cheap octavo editions of classical pianoforte music published by Messrs. Augener and Co., among others to their complete collection of Schumann's works of this class. Some of these are now being issued in detached portions, at prices ranging from two to three shillings. The "Phantasiestücke," "Novellaten," "Bunte Blätter," and "Album Leaves" have already appeared separately, and other numbers are to be similarly published. Messrs. Augener and Co.'s recent publications also include many other interesting works in the classical, brilliant, and popular schools. They have brought out hand-some library editions of Liszt's very effective transcriptions from Wagner's "Lohengrin"—"Elsa's Dream," the "Bridal Procession" music, and the "Epithalamium" and "Bridal Song." In the class of drawing-room music the same publishers have issued some pleasing pieces by Edouard Dorn, whose "Danse des Sabots," "Merry Christmas" (founded on old English airs), and "Happy New Year" (galop), will be found to possess much characteristic interest. Other pieces of a similar description are some transcriptions by Maurice Lee, who has produced some very effective (and not difficult) arrangements of the gavotte from Gluck's "Don Juan," a "gigue" by Corelli, Rubinstein's "Sehnsucht," Russian "Gipsy Songs," and Fliege's "Gavotte Chevaleresque," in continuation of a series begun some time ago.

Mr. J. L. Roeckel's "Air du Dauphin"—announced as "Ancienne Danse de la Cour"—is full of quaint old-fashioned grace, whether it be a veritable antique or a modern imitation. The "gavotte," by Rameau, transcribed by O. Kronke, is a good specimen of the old French dance music. Mr. Kuhe's arrangements of Hungarian dances, "Czardas," are very effective renderings of some charming themes that have a national character of the most distinct individuality. Belonging to the same nationality are the "Hungarian Sketches" ("Magyar zene Va'zlat"), by Robert Volkmann; a series of seven pieces for two performers on the pianoforte, each movement with a distinctive title and character. All these are from the firm of Messrs. Augener and Co., as are "Forty Children's Songs," by Carl Reinecke, which will gladden many a juvenile singer and auditor. Both the music and the words alternate "from grave to gay," and thus appeal to all moods and temperaments.

From among many publications by Mr. Czerny we may specify the following: two graceful "Feuilles d'Album," a characteristic "Sailor's Dance and Song," and a vivacious "Intermezzo," all composed by A. Ergmann for piano solo, the "Menuetto," and "Scherzo" from Schubert's "Otett," effectively arranged for the piano by E. J. Breakspeare, who has also adapted the "Scherzo" from Beethoven's second string quartet for two performers on the pianoforte; another duet piece from the same publisher being a set of five "Ländler" ("Valses Alsaciennes"), composed by J. B. Wekerlin.

Messrs. Hammond and Co. (late Jullien's) have recently issued some attractive pianoforte pieces. Six popular Scotch melodies have been effectively transcribed by Gustav Lange, who has surrounded the themes with some graceful elaborations and ornamental passages that will prove both agreeable and useful in practice. The same transcriber has also treated—in a similar way, and with equal success—twelve of the best known songs of Franz Schubert and six of the favourite melodies of Mendelssohn. Other pianoforte arrangements, published by Messrs. Hammond and Co., are the very characteristic Russian dance, "Pas de Patineurs," adapted by

Mr. F. Godfrey, and Signor Arditi's capital march, "I Bersaglieri."

Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. have issued four sonatinas for the pianoforte, by Gustav Wolff, which will be useful and interesting to young pupils. They are written in a pleasing, melodious style, and are supplied with ample indications for the proper fingering. Miss Carmichael's song, "Piping down the valleys wild," has a well-marked melody, with an appropriate accompaniment; two other pleasing songs, from the same publishers, being Mrs. Alfred Phillips's "Why?" and "Lost at Sea."

We have before had to mention with commendation the name of Miss Amy Weddle, another of whose songs, "Ina," may also be named with praise for its pleasant flow of melody. It has been sung by several well-known public vocalists, and is dedicated to the King of Spain. Messrs. Metzler and Co. are the publishers; as also of a pretty ballad, "Think not I can forget thee," by Mr. Wrighton.

Mr. Westley Richards's variations for the pianoforte on the beautiful old Welsh melody "Ar hyd y nos" consist of a series of very ingenious elaborations of that pleasing theme, which is surrounded by some very effective passages, calculated to improve the executive powers of the student. The publishers, Messrs. Lamborn Cock and Co., have also issued a romance, entitled "The Black Knight," by Mr. Arthur O'Leary. This piece offers some very good combinations of cantabile and arpeggio passages.

An acceptable addition to the music of the season is Messrs. Ashdown and Parry's "Album of Dance Music," which gives, at the price of a shilling, ten brilliant pieces in the forms of valse, quadrille, galop, polka, mazurka, schottische, and country dance, bearing names that have long been favourably known in association with similar productions.

Messrs. Duff and Stewart's "Magazine of Popular Music" has now passed its twelfth number. The contents of this shilling serial are of the most varied description, comprising humorous and characteristic songs by Samuel Lover and other well-known producers of such pieces; songs of sentiment by several eminent composers; vocal duets, a selection of German songs (with the original text and an English translation), and a collection of pianoforte pieces, original and arranged.

One of several numbers of Messrs. Duff and Stewart's "Magazine of Popular Music" is devoted entirely to dance music, and contains eight pieces, in the various forms of schottische, galop, valse, quadrille, and polka, by several well-known composers, among whom are Signor Arditi and Mr. C. Godfrey.

Another publication of a like character, similar in form (the convenient quarto size), and at the same low price (one shilling), is "Enoch's Dance Album." This contains nine pieces, including adaptations from the popular subjects of Lecocq's operas, "Les Prés St. Gervais" and "Giroflé-Girofia." There are also a new waltz, entitled "Frascati," by Henri Litoff, and "The Indigo Quadrille," founded on Strauss's new opera; besides other pieces.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bombay, died at Maida Vale on the 13th inst. He was born in February, 1821, the fifth son of Henry Alexander Douglas, brother of John, sixth Marquis of Queensberry, and was consequently younger brother of the late Robert Johnstone-Douglas, Esq., of Lockerby. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, whence he passed to Balliol College, Oxford, and there took his B.A. degree in 1845. Having entered holy orders, he held for a few years the vicarage of Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire; was appointed, in 1852, Dean of Capetown, and consecrated Bishop of Bombay in 1869. He married, Nov. 20, 1849, Eliza, eldest daughter of James Hoskins, Esq., and leaves several children.

LORD COSMO RUSSELL.

Lord Cosmo George Russell, Major in the Army, whose death is just announced, in his fifty-ninth year, was sixth son of John, sixth Duke of Bedford, by Georgiana, his second wife, fifth daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon, and was consequently half-brother of Earl Russell and whole brother of the Duchess of Abercorn. He attained the rank of Major in 1849, in which year he retired. His Lordship married, Oct. 21, 1851, Annie, youngest daughter of the late John George Norbury, Esq., but had no children.

SIR H. W. STISTED, K.C.B.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry William Stisted, K.C.B., Colonel of the 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, died on the 10th inst., at Sydenham-hill, aged fifty-eight. He was son of the late Colonel Henry Stisted, of the 3rd Dragoons, by Eliza, his wife, daughter of the late Major-General Burn, C.B., was educated at Sandhurst, and in 1835 entered the Army. His career in India was highly distinguished—in Afghanistan, at the storming and capture of Ghuznee (where he was wounded); in Beloochistan, at the capture of Khelat; in the Persian war, at the battle of Khooshab, and at the bombardment of Molumrah. For these services he received the thanks of the Governor-General of India, as well as a medal and clasps. During the Indian Mutiny he was attached to Havelock's forces, and commanded the advanced guard at the Relief of Lucknow in 1857; in that year he succeeded Brigadier-General Niel in command of the first brigade. In 1858 he was in the Rohilkund campaign, and commanded the second brigade at the battle of Bareilly. Subsequently he held a divisional command in Canada, and was the first Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He was made C.B. in 1858 and K.C.B. in 1871. Sir Henry married, 1845, Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton.

The deaths are also announced of William Whittaker Barry, Esq., barrister-at-law, lost in a snowstorm on the Krimmler Tauern Pass—Mr. Barry, who gained the first law scholarship awarded by the Inns of Court, was a legal writer of repute, and author also of "A Walking Tour in Normandy" and "A Walking Tour Round Ireland;" of the Rev. Steuart Adolphus Pears, Rector of Childrey, Berks, and late Head Master of Repton School; of Dr. Joseph Rose, Inspector-General of Hospitals; of the Hon. and Rev. John Venables-Vernon, Rector of Nuthall, Notts, youngest son of Henry, third Lord Vernon, by Alice Lucy, his second wife, daughter of Sir John Whiteford, Bart.

Sir Charles Reed addressed the Birmingham Teachers' Association last week on the "distinctive characteristics of elementary schools in England and America." The address was of a thoroughly practical character.

A public meeting was held at the Guildhall, Harwich, yesterday week, to consider what steps should be taken relative to the establishment of a life-boat station there; and it was resolved that an offer made by Miss Burmester to provide a life-boat for the town at her own expense should be accepted.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, with two codicils, dated Jan. 17, 1870, and Jan. 18 and Dec. 21, 1872, of the Right Hon. Lucy, Countess of Powis, late of Walcot, Lydbury North, Salop, who died on Sept. 17 last, has been proved at the district registry, Shrewsbury, by her son, Edward James, Earl of Powis, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths £200 to be distributed, at the discretion of her executor, for the benefit of the poor of Welshpool and Llismystin, Montgomeryshire, and Walcot, Salop. There are many legacies, both pecuniary and specific, to the members of her Ladyship's family and also to her servants; and the residue she leaves to the Earl of Powis.

The will and two codicils, dated respectively May 11, 1873, and Feb. 23 and 24, 1875, of Mr. John James Rowe, late of Dinglefield, Liverpool, who died on Oct. 13 last, were proved on the 8th ult., at the Liverpool district registry, by Mrs. Agnes Rowe, the widow, and Elliot William Davidson, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator bequeaths to the Toxteth Park Girls' Industrial School, Dingle-lane, Liverpool, and to the South American Missionary Society, London, £3000 each; to the Church Missionary Society, London, £2000; to the Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Institution, the Liverpool Church of England Scripture Readers' Society, and the Liverpool Medical Missionary Society, £1000 each; to the Mersey branch of the Seamen's Mission and the Liverpool training-ship Indefatigable, £500 each (all free of legacy duty); to his wife, £10,000 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects; upon trust for his son John James Rowe, his wife and children, £10,000; upon trust for the maintenance, education, and support of his minor children, £15,000; upon trust for his sister, Mrs. Mary Eliza Rowe Williamson, for life, and after her death for her children, £8000; upon trust for his cousin, Sarah Eliza Rowe Williamson, for life, £3000; upon trust for his niece, Mary Agnes Lloyd, for life, £1000; the income of the residue of his property he leaves to his wife for life or during widowhood, and on her death or second marriage the capital is to be divided between his children or issue, as she shall by deed or will appoint, and, in default of such appointment, among all his children equally.

The will, dated June 27, 1865, of Mr. Robertson Gladstone, late of Court Hey, Roby, near Liverpool, who died on Sept. 23 last, has been proved at the district registry, Liverpool, by Arthur Robertson Gladstone and Robertson Gladstone, two of the sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leasehold property, being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to be divided between the Liverpool charities and Protestant schools; to his eldest son, Arthur, £5000; and the residue of his estate, real and personal, to be divided between all his children in such a manner as that each of his sons will receive half as much again as each of his daughters.

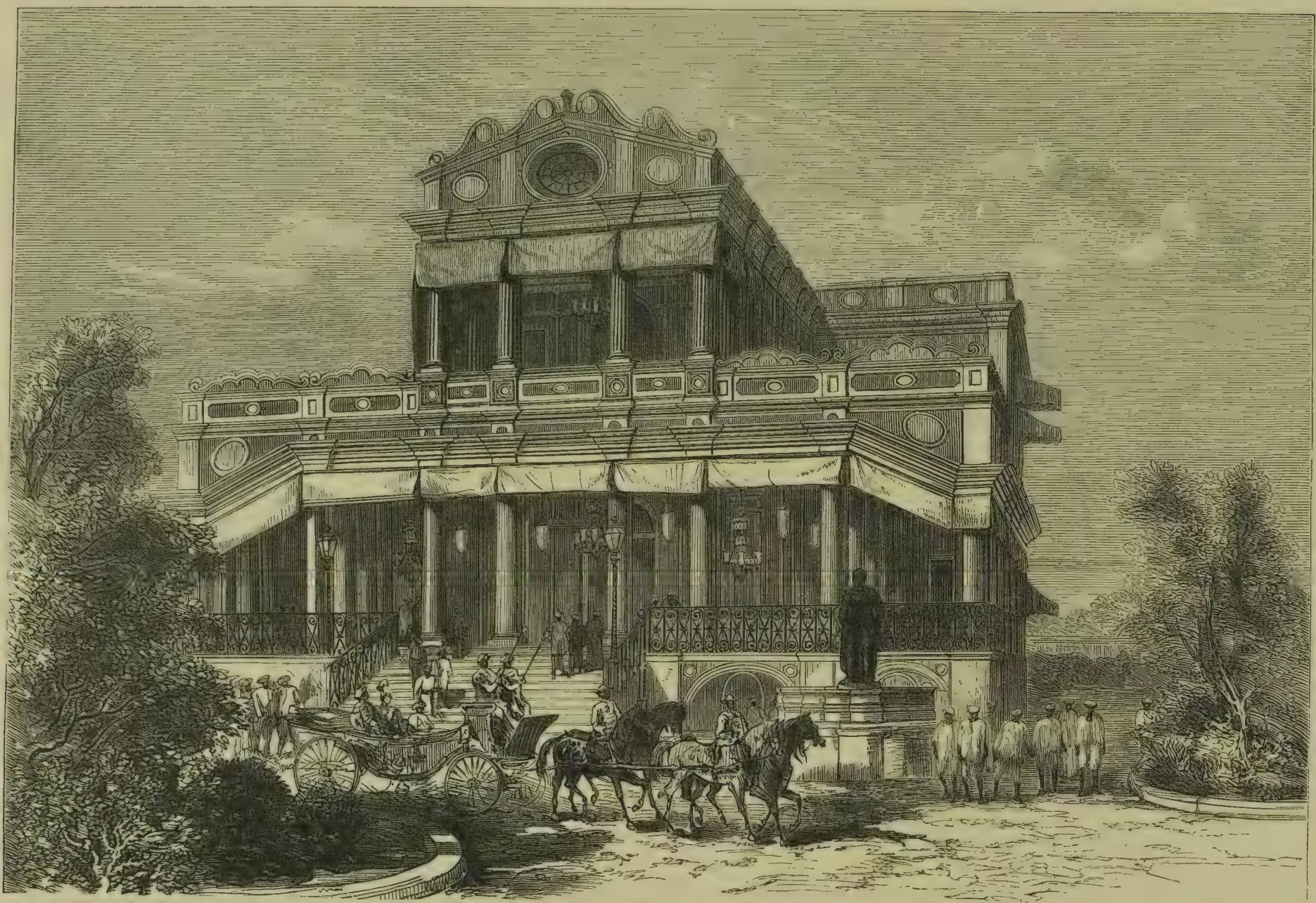
The will and codicil, dated March 8, 1867, and June 26, 1868, of Mr. Abraham Carlton Cumberbatch, C.B., formerly Consul-General at Constantinople, late of No. 46, Lancaster-gate, who died on Oct. 24 last, at Bingham House, Richmond, were proved on the 2nd inst. by Walter Wyndham Burrell, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife all his plate, furniture, and household effects absolutely, and the income of the rest of the property over which he has a power of disposal, for life; at her death such property is to go to his two children, Anna Dora and John Carlton. The testator charges his settled estate in the island of Barbadoes with the payment of £3000 in favour of his said daughter.

The will, dated Aug. 6, 1874, of Colonel George Greenwood, late commanding the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, who died at Brookwood Park, Alresford, Hants, on the 3rd ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Charles William Greenwood, nephew of the deceased, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000. The testator bequeaths all his Five per Cent Preference Stock Great Eastern Railway to his nephew William Greenwood; all his stock in the North British Railway to his nephews Charles and George; and he names his said nephew Charles residuary legatee.

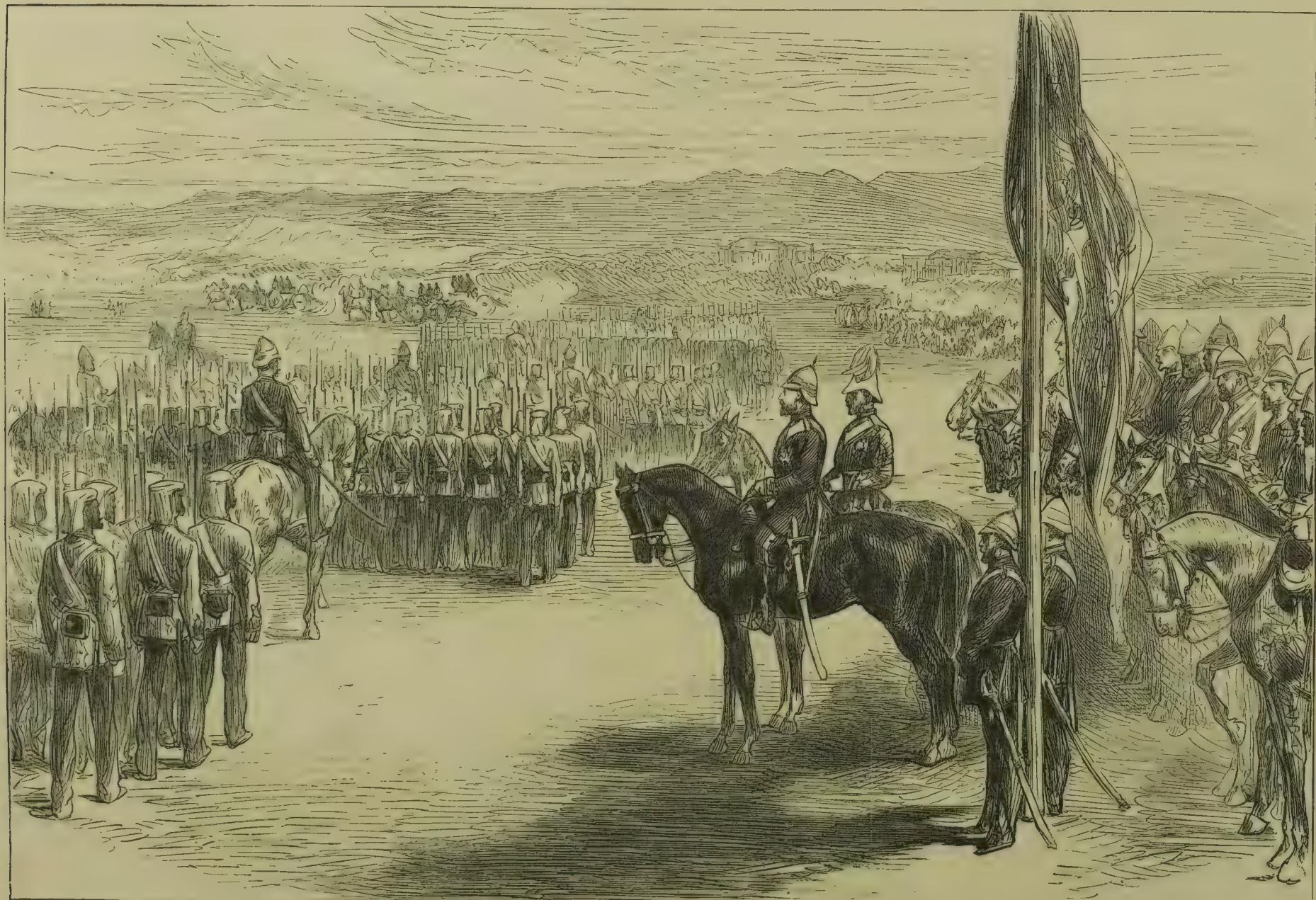
The probate of the will and codicil (dated Sept. 2, 1868, and March 6, 1869) of General Henry Hall, C.B., formerly of Athenny, Galway, and late of Merville Donnybrook, Ireland, who died on Aug. 22 last, granted on Sept. 23, at Dublin, to the Rev. Macheirn Bradshaw, Mrs. Eliza Margaret Bradshaw, and the Rev. Francis Henry Hall, has now been sealed in London, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland being sworn under £18,000. The testator directs his executors to construct two water-fountains in the city of Dublin, with a view to encourage sobriety, and to expend thereon a sum not exceeding £200; and he gives £100 to aid in building a church by the Presbyterian missionaries of Scotland at Mairvarra, in India; his interest in the house and lands at Merville, with the furniture, he leaves to his daughter, Mrs. Bradshaw; his real estate at Kilbeggan, Westmeath, to the son of his late son, Henry Edward Hall, who shall first attain twenty-one; and, subject to some legacies to his domestic servants and others, one half of the residue to Mrs. Bradshaw, and the other half to the four children of his said late son.

The third volume of the second report of the Royal Sanitary Commission has been issued. It contains a tabular abstract of answers received to circular questions issued by the Commissioners, and several letters and memoranda.

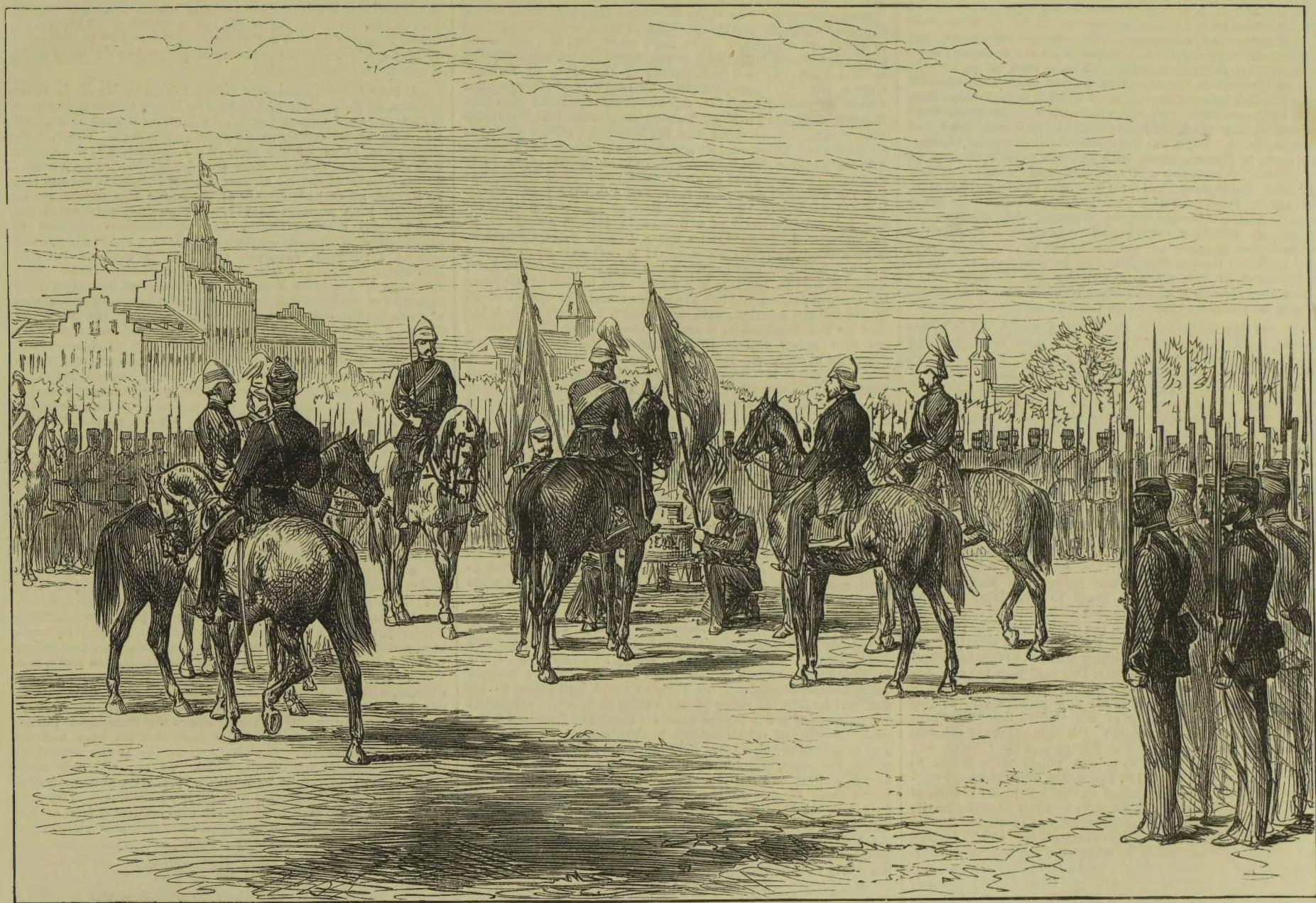
The Earl of Derby was yesterday week installed as the Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, after receiving the degree of LL.D. The noble Earl, in a most sensible and instructive address, explained that he was not a believer in what had been called "the gospel of getting on." College successes would, no doubt, give a good start in life, but the highest culture did not always lead to the substantial prizes. Culture, however, would never disappoint if it was sought for itself, and it would save from some of the most unpleasing forms which unwisdom could assume. Touching upon science, he remarked that in a strict sense it could never be popular, but he looked forward to the possibility of a far ampler provision than at present being made for its prosecution by competent persons. As to the application of endowments, he argued that the Legislature might do what it chose, provided only that the rights of living individuals were respected.—In the evening his Lordship addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Conservative Working Men's Association of Edinburgh.—On Saturday the Earl was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and made a speech in which he dealt at length with the labours and intentions of the Government. In regard to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, he said, "We had to deal in some haste with a wholly unforeseen contingency; we had to take on ourselves either way an unusual responsibility; we did not shrink, and we shall appeal confidently to Parliament to ratify our decision."



THE GUICOWAR'S PALACE OF THE MOTTE BAGH, BARODA.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



REVIEW AT POONAH BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESENTING NEW COLOURS TO THE 21ST REGIMENT OF NATIVE INFANTRY, OR MARINE BATTALION, AT BOMBAY.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



HUNTING WITH CHEETAHS, NEAR BARODA.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

The landscape drawings in water colours, by Mr. Elijah Walton, representing views in the Bernese Oberland, on the coast of Norway, among the Snowdon group of mountains, and in other regions, Alpine or Eastern, of famed natural scenery, have been repeatedly mentioned. Several beautiful folio volumes have been published by Mr. W. M. Thompson, of Cockspur-street, consisting of such perfect representations, in chromolithography, of Mr. Elijah Walton's drawings, as to preserve their full artistic effect. A new work of the series, and one likely from its subject to be yet more acceptable in many English households, is that of *English Lake Scenery*, composed of twenty-two views, executed with not less remarkable success, of the most striking features in Cumberland and Westmoreland. There are five views of the shores of Windermere; one of Derwentwater, with Skiddaw; one of Grasmere, one of Rydal Water, two of Ulleswater, and others of Thirlmere and Buttermere, and of Helvellyn, Coniston Old Man, Blencathra, Honister Crag, and Langdale Pikes. To those acquainted with the district, we presume, this enumeration will be quite sufficient. Others will consult with satisfaction the descriptive commentary written by the Rev. T. G. Bonney, which indicates the peculiar charm of each aspect, as well as the situation of the places shown by Mr. Walton. The introductory chapter is an able exposition of geological causes and processes affecting the whole Lake district.

Our own Special Artist in the Eastern world, Mr. William Simpson, F.R.G.S., has made one of the most attractive and agreeable books of this class in the form of a collection of eighteen finely-executed chromolithographs, the subjects of which are *Picturesque People* (W. M. Thompson, publisher). Every reader of the *Illustrated London News* is aware of the repeated visits and travels which Mr. Simpson has been enabled to perform in different parts of the world: Turkey and the Black Sea coasts, Palestine and Syria, Egypt, Arabia, and Abyssinia; many provinces of India, with Cashmere and Thibet; the Strait of Malacca, China, and Japan; to which he also added a tour in California and Oregon, on his way homeward across North America from his mission to the Imperial wedding at Pekin. Most of these experiences, and nearly all that he has encountered during the last seven years, besides the large share he had in attending the campaigns and sieges of the war in France, were undertaken for the service of this journal. It was for the benefit of our subscribers and readers that he followed the British army to Magdala, that he delineated the Suez Canal, the sacred antiquities of Jerusalem, and the ruins of Sebastopol, with the memorials of the Crimean War. But he had, long before these subjects occurred for subsequently in India after the Sepoy Mutiny, to furnish drawings for the publications of Messrs. Day and Son in chromolithography. The approval with which they were received is a guarantee for the excellence of his new publication, as this consists of a similar rendering of his water-colour drawings through a colour-printing medium. His exhibitions of original our illustrations, been engaged in Turkey and the Crimea, and sketches and finished works in colour, which were found so inviting both in Pall-mall and in Piccadilly, must also have contributed to enhance his reputation in that particular branch of art. There is little need, for this reason, to dwell upon the merits of Mr. Simpson's designs—more especially of costumed figures and groups—in the present beautiful collection. It will be sufficient to refer to their subjects, which are taken from Russia, the Crimea, and Circassia; from Constantinople, Palestine, and the Nile; from Abyssinia and Arabia; from Ceylon, Bengal, Delhi, Cashmere, and Thibet; from China, Mongol Tartary, and Japan; and from the haunts of the Modoc Indians, in the Lava Beds of North California; not to mention one curious incident at the Falls of Niagara, the attire of gentlemen and ladies in a suitable flannel dress for their walk under the spray of the mighty cataract. In all these varied instances we recognise the artist's keen and lively perception of fresh aspects and attitudes of humanity; his minute accuracy and fidelity to truth, even in the smallest details; and his exact knowledge of the historical associations which make those details important with regard to peculiarities of race, of social customs, and of religious institutions. His entertaining narrative of a tour round the world, called by him "Meeting the Sun," has already proved that he can wield the pen not ineffectually to explain the creations of his pencil; and this faculty is again successfully exerted by the readable descriptive notes he has written in the new volume of his "Picturesque People."

We can freely approve the *Sketches from an Artist's Portfolio*, by Mr. Sydney P. Hall (publishers, Sampson Low and Co.) and willingly acknowledge the power he has shown of delineating, with a prompt and truthful hand, the incidents of campaigning life, the horrible scenes after a battle or the strange effects of a siege, and some less extraordinary aspects of foreign travel. He was employed five years ago in a similar capacity to that of Mr. Simpson and Mr. Landells, our own Special Artists, during the war of the Germans in France; and these sketches of many things which he saw at Versailles, at St. Cloud, or in Paris after its surrender, are valuable memorials of the most tremendous historical events in our time. But it is right to warn the reader that nearly all the subjects are gloomy and distressing, while many are ghastly in the extreme. To these are added some minor incidents of a sojourn in Rome, an ascent of Mount Vesuvius, and an Imperial hunting-party in Russia, with two or three views of the Rhine and Switzerland, and the humours of a bloodless autumn campaign on the Hampshire or Wiltshire Downs.

It will be long, we trust, before Englishmen and English-women are tired of William Makepeace Thackeray. Though he has ceased, these twelve years past, to walk and sit among us, a shrewd, candid, not unkind observer of our social foibles, there have been several unlooked-for appendices to the pleasant series of his collected works. The last is now compiled by his daughter, "Anne Isabella Thackeray," and issued by his well-known friends in the publishing business, Messrs. Smith and Elder. It bears title, *The Orphan of Pimlico, and Other Sketches, Fragments, and Drawings*, but comprises nearly fifty different subjects, or rather slight and vague suggestions of subjects, carelessly jotted down upon loose scraps of paper or upon the blank leaves and margins of books, or sent with his familiar letters to persons of his family or acquaintance. Sometimes, indeed, they were drawn for the amusement of his children; and they must be very precious to the editor, who gives us her recollections of the old times at home, or when they travelled abroad, associated with these playful diversions. The drawings are partly those which Thackeray made to body forth his own ideas of the characters and scenes described in some of his novels, "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes" more particularly, or "The Rose and the Ring" and similar pretty extravaganzas, or his lectures on the "Four Georges" and his "Roundabout Papers." Other designs belong to unfinished or merely projected tales, ballads, and dramatic pieces, all of a droll and comical sort, which never came to anything beyond the private entertainment of his own household and its visitors at Kensington. "The Orphan of Pimlico," it need scarcely be said,

is one of these fragmentary compositions hitherto unknown to fame. It fills only the first six or seven quarto pages, which present a lithographed facsimile of Thackeray's ink-drawing and handwriting, but the latter is mostly confined to a few sentences of narrative or dialogue for each of the sketches. The preface or introduction, by Miss Maria Theresa Wigglesworth, "many years governess in the nobility's families," who is the supposed authoress of this thrilling modern romance, appears to have been completed. The little story would have much resembled one of those mock novelettes which were contributed by Thackeray to *Punch*, in imitation of the style of Bulwer-Lytton, Disraeli, James, Harrison Ainsworth, and other popular writers of that time. It is, however, intended by Miss Wigglesworth for "a Moral Tale of Belgravian Life," wherein the consequences of crime and the beneficial effects of virtue are depicted. There are two cousins, one of whom has a father, Admiral the Hon. Hugh Fitzmarlinspike, while the other, Lady Arabella, the only child of his brother, the Earl of Trumpington, has been left an orphan heiress of £96,000 a year. She is married to Henry, twenty-fifth Earl of Lancelot, having for him refused the hand of a detestable though accomplished villain named Mordant, who has a French valet, Couleuvre, more wicked even than himself. It is easy enough to fancy a way in which Mordant contrives to excite the jealousy of Lord Lancelot, and to kill him in a duel. But he has, at the same time, compromised the fair Emmeline; and the upshot of all is that the old Admiral, with his wooden leg, comes upon the field to kill Mordant in a second duel; after which one of the two ladies retires to a nunnery, the other becomes guardian aunt to an infant "heiress of Pimlico," and the sturdy Admiral is "Brother Barnabas" among the barefooted friars at Puddleswood. The figures in this queer little story are drawn with great force of humorous expression, but it is hardly to be accepted for the deliberate plan of a tale to be completed with a view to publication. Another theme for sportive fiction was started in like manner by Thackeray upon two sheets of letter-paper, where he began to delineate the adventures of "Prince Polonio," with his tutor, Mr. Tickletobie, wandering about in the realms of enchantment under the guidance of a very ugly but clever and bountiful Fairy, who is more like a good-natured witch. "Everybody has a new dress," says the Fairy, "every day here. Everybody has a horse to ride, or a coach, if it be rainy. We play at cards whenever we like. We go out to hunt, and always find foxes. We go out to shoot, and always kill twenty brace apiece. We eat two luncheons, besides tea before dinner, and supper afterwards. We have a fairy billiard-table, at which everybody wins; and at whist everybody has four honours, and all the rest trumps and court cards. We are all so happy!" This is quite in Thackeray's vein of gentle irony; and there are touches not less characteristic of his turn of mind, and clues to his personal feeling, in many of the casual sketches, though but the pastime of a few idle moments. Some are designs for the ornamentation of initial letters to chapters, or for vignettes and tailpieces in the library editions of his novels. The figure of Mr. Frederick Minchin dancing should have been inserted in "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," and is as good as anything which found place there. In the reminiscences of Paris, Switzerland, and the United States, of Ireland, and of Grand Cairo, which are mingled with these literary recreations, there is a great variety of subjects, and Thackeray's name will have sustained no loss by the publication. But it was no loss to the world that he became a writer instead of an artist.

The catalogue of "Royal and Noble Authors," which has lengthened somewhat since Walpole's time, now contains the heir to a Scottish dukedom, who is also the husband of a Royal Princess. The Marquis of Lorne, some ten years ago, made a creditable literary appearance with "A Trip to the Tropics," including some experiences of travel in the United States, as well as in the West Indies. He comes before us again with a narrative poem of romantic Italian history, very much in the style and vein of the late Samuel Rogers. *Guido and Lita, a Tale of the Riviera* is published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. in a pretty volume of fine paper, with several highly finished engravings. The poem is written in the smooth couplets of ten-syllable lines, which were so much preferred, as "heroic verse," by our literary ancestors of the last century, but which Scott and Byron discarded, in their most successful efforts, for a livelier and swifter measure. It is, of course, a love story of the pure old fashion, which has perhaps too little charm for the youth of this generation. The scene is laid in or about the Provençal seacoast town of Orles, at that period of the Middle Ages when mailed knights and barons used to ride forth on warlike errands from their towers of guarded strength, and when the Saracens in the Mediterranean, like the Danes in the North Sea, used to prey with fierce rapacity on the dwellers along the shore. As a fair specimen of the author's power in description we may quote the following:—

See, where the mountain stretches forth a limb,
Down to the full sea's palpitating brim,
Dividing by that brawny arm the plain,
Just where a river swiftly seeks the main;
Upon the topmost ridge of its clenched hand
Appears a castle, strongest in the land.
From the hard rock the grisly ramparts rise,
Their front illuminated by the morning skies;
And, sweeping from their broadning base away,
The line of wall, the burghers' hope and stay,
Encircles with low towers the stony mass,
Where, densely packed, the dwellings heap the pass;
And, girdling still the fast descending steep,
Crests the last ridge that overhangs the deep.

Beneath the cliff the fishing vessels float
With long-winged sails o'erarching every boat;
But where the river's mouth has made a port,
Guarded to seaward by yon square-built fort,
And near the rocks without the harbour bar,
Rise taller masts, with many a stronger spar.
On the broad decks that bear them may be heard,
From time to time, the sharp commanding word:
But oftener far the sounds that meet the ear
Are the rough songs that tell the soldier's cheer;
The laughter loud and long, the shouted jest,
The tireless clamour of his time of rest.

This is a good picture of the place, and the chief persons of the story are well described. The elderly knight to whom the castle belongs, while riding out with his son Guido, is overtaken by a storm. They take shelter in the cottage of a fisherman, and the young man there falls in love with brave young Lita, the fisherman's daughter. This is quite as it should be in sentimental romance, and as it should not be in the real world, where it is expedient for young gentlemen and young girls of humble rank not to think too much of each other. It is hard to say what might have been the course of their love, but for an extraordinary incident of the Saracen predatory warfare on that coast, by which Lita is exalted to the position of a heroine. She is captured by the hateful enemy, and becomes the instrument, like Judith or Jael, of destroying the chief among her country's foes, El Sirad, in a rather questionable manner. Escaping from that captivity,

she brings word to Orles that they have planned an attack upon the town. Reinforcements are therefore obtained; and so, when the attack is made, there is some desperate fighting, but the town is saved. It follows naturally that for this public service, as well as for her personal virtues and graces, the low birth of the heroine is forgiven, and she is hailed as the bride of Guido, now inheriting his paternal estate, and deserving by acts of valour the esteem of all his neighbours. This simple theme is agreeably and not unskillfully treated by the Marquis of Lorne, who has given evidence of possessing a refined taste, if not much original genius.

A set of Irish landscape views, taken by Mr. T. L. Rowbotham, of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, is reproduced in seven chromographs, by Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., with about twenty small wood engravings. These, with descriptive notes by the Rev. W. J. Loftie, fill a pleasing volume, entitled *Gems of Home Scenery, Wicklow and Killarney*; one of a series of similar books. Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co., by several other publications of theirs for this season, maintain the high position they have won, not only as skilful and tasteful colour-printers, and as complete masters of artistic decoration and illustration for books, but as the patrons also of a vigorous, cheerful, and healthy kind of juvenile literature. *The Good Old Days; or, Christmas Under Queen Elizabeth*, is a tale by Esmé Stuart, which has enough vitality to keep the reader awake, and is accompanied by five plates of pure bright colouring, the designer being Mr. H. Stacy Marks, A.R.A. *Melcombe Manor*, by F. Scarlett Potter, is a family chronicle of several ages of our history; but its six illustrations, with their chaste splendour of gold and colours, will much delight the eye in the course of its perusal. Our old favourite of boyhood, *The House that Jack Built*, is once more presented to us, by the same publishers, with a dozen of their coloured pictures, drawn by Mr. J. R. Harris. We suspect that "Jack" and the house he built were originally meant for a political satire, which Mr. Halliwell or Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., could, perhaps, explain. But our young friends will always take it gladly, and like it very well, simply as it is. There are some books, also from Marcus Ward and Co., to be read with interest by the boys and girls who have got a little beyond those nursery rhymes. For the girls, there is *Minna's Holiday; or Country Cousins*, by Miss Betham Edwards; for the boys, there is a romantic narrative of sailor life, by Mr. S. Whitchurch Sadler, R.N., called *Perilous Seas*, in which George Falkland and Oriana, whose adventures in the "Ship of Ice" were told before, undergo fresh dangers on the African coast. The tale of *Myrtle and Cypress*, by Annette Calthrop, may be considered more suitable for a girl between twelve and fifteen. It is inspired with a tender and meditative vein of religious sentiment; but the scene is laid in Italy, and "love" is much concerned in the story. We must chiefly express, with reference to Marcus Ward and Co.'s publication, our pleasure at the reappearance of Mr. H. Rutherford Russell's charming little "Tom," about the truest and purest exhibition of a natural little boy's mind that we have seen in any story of child life. *Tom Seven Years Old* is the sequel to that more infantile "Tom," which we enjoyed and commended last year. It is exquisitely humorous, and its moral tendency is firmly though tenderly wholesome. The real workings of heart and conscience in the earliest trials of life have seldom been portrayed with a more intimate knowledge.

The publications which are designed to exemplify characteristic styles or stages in the progress of art will claim the regard due to an instructive purpose. They are likely, at the same time, to be highly ornamental, and to afford much pleasure to every person of cultivated taste. Such is the volume of *English Painters of the Georgian Era* (Sampson Low), which must prove acceptable to every lover of pictures still fond of the old national school. It comprises about four examples (photographed) of each of the following artists:—Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hogarth, West, Lawrence, Constable, Wilkie, G. S. Newton, Etty, Collins, Callicott, Leslie, and J. M. W. Turner; with a biographical and critical memoir of each of them. We trust that the regard which all Englishmen should entertain for the works of these excellent painters will outlive their faded colouring in the ages yet to come. Photography, though rendered in some degree "permanent" by the process here applied to nearly fifty plates, may not, indeed, perpetuate their designs, but will have made them more generally familiar to the public eye.

An accomplished gentleman, well known as landscape-painter, etcher, art-critic, essayist, and novelist, who has lately resided much in rural and sequestered parts of France, presents us with *The Sylvan Year* (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday). Mr. P. G. Hamerton, as everybody must know, is the gentleman alluded to; and his twenty etchings of woodland and riverside scenery, groups of peasantry, oxen and sheep, deer and wolves, and other characteristic objects will be expected to have some merit. They are made to serve as illustrations of what scarcely ought to be called a narrative or story; though mention is constantly made, by Raoul Dubois, the supposed writer, of persons and incidents which are the creation of fancy. Little is done, of an active and adventurous sort, in their twelvemonth's sojourn at the Val Ste. Veronique, a quiet old mansion in the heart of the forest, between the vineyards of Burgundy and the river Loire. But there is a large overflow of gracious sentiment and meditation, intermixed with fine observations of nature, but more especially of the vegetable world; and with frequent remarks also upon various topics of literary interest, or reference to history and the progress of art. It would be a delightful book to take away with one for a quiet holiday, at any season of the year.

A compilation of the most striking and surprising incidents of natural history, particularly in South America and Central America, taken from the descriptions of scientific travellers and observers, makes a book worthy of attentive reading. It is published by Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, with more than seventy good French engravings, under the title of *Tropical Nature*. The Religious Tract Society have issued two new works of that class in which an account of places or personages connected with Scripture history, or with the progress of evangelical doctrine, is accompanied by a selection of engravings to illustrate the subject. Such is *The Land of the Pharaohs, Egypt and Sinai*, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Manning, who wrote in a similar way for "Those Holy Fields," and for the Italian, the Spanish, and the Swiss "Pictures," not long since produced under the auspices of that Society. Their other recent publication, "The Homes and Haunts of Luther," is written by the Rev. Dr. Stoughton, whose authorship will be a decided recommendation of the unpretending work.

A lady amateur artist, whose name, though not unknown, stands partly revealed in the initials "E.V.B.", once more supplies a set of beautiful designs for a popular tale of dreamy fancy. It is *Beauty and the Beast*, which is pleasantly narrated afresh by her, with the accompaniment of ten pictures in chromolithography, and published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. The story, indeed, undergoes wide variations at her hands, with a result which may not be equally approved by those who knew it, long ago, in an unsophisticated state of childish wonderment. But the maidenly gentleness of

Beauty, and the protecting kindness of Beast, whose face resembles that of a walrus, adorned with a noble pair of tusks, seem to have lost nothing of their engaging charm, either in the drawings of E. V. B., or in her writing of the tale as she now prefers to tell it. A high degree of artistic merit will be appreciated in these designs by those accustomed to criticise such qualities of work, more especially in the composition of the figures and grouping and in the management of drapery. It is by no means a child's plaything of a book, though it treats of a favourite nursery theme. We cannot put so high an estimate upon the *Six Wives of Bluebeard* (Messrs. Grant and Co.), a reproduction of fabulous history, "collected from mendacious chronicles by Sabilla Novello," and illustrated by George Cruikshank, junior; who is not the immortal George Cruikshank, but his grand-nephew, as we believe. His designs, effectively rendered by the colour-printer, are, nevertheless, bold and clever, though not very graceful; and the fair writer, whose family name, like that of the artist, should recommend her to public favour, has a lively way of relating the story. But it is not a good story for children; and this must be an objection, likewise, to the *Bluebeard Picture-Book* (G. Routledge and Sons), containing some thirty pages of Mr. Walter Crane's designs, printed in colours by Mr. Edmund Evans. The other contents of the same picture-book are "Little Red Ridinghood," "Jack and the Beanstalk," and the "Baby's Own A B C," of which we should choose only the last for the amusement of a tender infant mind. A very nice story-book for children, with nearly 400 woodcuts, is entitled by Mrs. Sale Barker, and entitled *Little Wide-Awake* (Routledge), containing plenty of both prose and verse. It has a coloured frontispiece of two half-naked babies asleep, which is exquisitely beautiful. The *Golden Harp Album* (same publisher) is another good collection of the same order, with 150 small engravings drawn by J. D. Watson, Oscar Pletsch, and several artists more.

In a notice of the pleasant and instructive volume, *Old English Homes* (Sampson Low, publisher), which has appeared in our special Christmas Number, the name of the photographic artist and author was not quite correctly set forth. He is not "Mr. Stephenson Thomson," but Mr. Stephen Thompson. The subjects of his views and descriptive or historical chapters are Ightham Mote, the home of Fairfax; Hever Castle, the home of Anne Boleyn, and Penshurst, the home of Sir Philip Sidney; Knowle, Great Hampden, and Stoke, with its "Country Churchyard."

The late French historian, M. Michelet, by his eloquent and even poetical discourses upon some aspects of nature, the ocean, the mountain, the bird, or the insect, not forgetting "woman," gained as much popularity as by his studies of the troubous European past. A new edition of *The Sea*, which Mr. Davenport Adams has translated into English, is published by Messrs. T. Nelson and Sons, with many fine illustrations. It is, perhaps, rather too much like a compound of metaphysical with physical speculations, but, as a stimulant to the imagination, may be found refreshing. Here and there we stumble upon a sentence of which our crass intelligence fails to perceive the meaning, as in the rhapsodies of Victor Hugo. But the French author has found a German, whom he quotes, yet more transcendentalist than himself. "That great animal the earth, whose heart is a loadstone, has on its surface a doubtful organism, which is electrical and phosphorescent, more keenly sensible than itself, and infinitely more prolific. Is this creature, which men name the sea, a parasite of the great animal? No, it has not a distinct and hostile personality; it fecundates and vivifies earth with its vapours. It seems to be earth itself in its most productive aspects, otherwise called its principal organ of fecundity." These wondrous sayings do not emanate from M. Michelet himself; but he is inclined to admit, both for earth and sea, "a kind of obscure personality." Without this, indeed, his rhetorical appeals to the mass of salt water, as though it were influenced by human passions, would hardly be justified. But if the sea can feel, it can also think. What does it think of Messieurs Michelet and Victor Hugo?

We may find occasion hereafter to examine some parts of the important work of Mr. Edward King, illustrated by Mr. J. Wells Champney, on *The Southern States of North America* (Blackie and Son). It was written for *Scribner's Monthly Magazine*, during the years 1873 and 1874, when the author visited almost every town and district of importance in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, and the Indian Territory. By making diligent and precise inquiries concerning the social, economic, and industrial state of the community, by obtaining statistics of its products and trade, and surveying its natural aspects and conditions, he collected a very large amount of substantial information. The engravings number above four hundred, mostly of small size, interspersed in the text, which fills eight hundred pages, making a rather thick volume. It is desirable that this work should be consulted by all who would form a correct opinion of the actual position of the United States, now that ten years have elapsed since the end of the Civil War and the complete abolition of negro slavery.

The Christmas numbers and supplements to the various magazines make, as usual, a goodly show, vieing in the manifold hues of their covers with the more material splendours of the shops at this season. There is, however, perhaps, less literary talent of a high-class employed in their preparation than usual. An exception must be made in favour of *Streaked with Gold*, the Christmas supplement to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, wholly written by Mr. Francillon, and consisting of a number of episodes ingeniously worked into a connected story of Welsh mining life. Among them a highly poetical metrical legend, "The Changeling," finds a place. *Tom Hood's Comic Annual* is very clever indeed; it would be endless to enumerate the number of amusing trifles it contains. The *Belgravia Annual* has one very good story, "On Board the Viper," by Dutton Cook. The contents of the *St. James's Magazine* and *Londan Society's* Christmas supplements are up to the usual mark; and that of *All the Year Round* is rather beyond the mark of late years. There is much talent in "The Doom of St. Querec," by F. C. Burnand and Arthur à Beckett, but it is not a very agreeable story, and the reader's eye is shocked by the abominable practice of stitching up advertisements throughout the book.

The General Post Office has issued a notice that the public would greatly assist the operations of the Post Office if they would be good enough to post their letters, Christmas cards, &c., intended for dispatch from London on Christmas Eve and New-Year's Eve, earlier in the day than usual.

At the major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society last week, Miss Isabella G. Clarke, having passed the examination satisfactorily, was admitted a pharmaceutical chemist. There are several ladies on the register as "chemists and druggists," but this is the first instance in Great Britain in which a lady has passed the major examination as a pharmaceutical chemist.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

WEE PAWN.—We quite agree with your high estimate of Problem No. 1660.

G C BAXTER.—Many thanks for the problem.

N M.—We repeat that Problem No. 1656 cannot be solved by 1. Q to K 7th. You are also in error with regard to Problem No. 1658. Your own stratagem is under examination.

J F.—You will find the notation explained in a little elementary work published by the Graphotype Company. You can probably obtain it from W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

J CRUM.—Thanks for your courtesy in informing us.

J W K.—The problems shall have examination. On and after Jan. 1 next the *Chess-player's Chronicle* will be published monthly.

R LITTON.—1. As a rule, a Knight and Pawn can win against a Pawn. 2. "The Chess Openings," by R. B. Wormald, published by W. Morgan. The solution is incorrect.

F THOMPSON.—We are obliged by the problem.

THE MALAGA CHESS CLUB.—Both the solutions are correct.

T LYNE.—The problem is quite correct. If Black play, as you suggest, 1. K takes Kt, discovering check. White answers with P to Q 4th, mating.

J TARRANT and W A BARBER.—We are greatly obliged by the information.

THE CARPENTER.—Problem No. 1658 cannot be solved by 1. Q to R 6th.

W S B.—The solution sent will not hold water.

R W S.—The games are still pending.

A J K.—You are certainly entitled to exact a penalty for a false move in a game by correspondence, though it is sometimes best not to insist upon your legal right.

STIRNUP.—For anything we know to the contrary, the gentleman in question may be the best player in England, but we never heard of his name before.

D GARDNER.—We have never heard of him since the Tournament of 1862.

PROBLEM NO. 1659.—Additional correct solutions received from H A S. Neworth, Miss Jane D. That by B M is wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1660.—Correct solutions received from Thorpe, G C Baxter, J K Woolwich Chess Club, Latta, Wm Pawn, H Schleusner, J Sowden, H Rees, Bursco. Those by Johanna and Ralph are wrong.

PROBLEM NO. 1661.—Correct solution received from N B S.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1659.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. B to K Kt 3rd B to Kt 7th 3. R to K Kt 5th, discovering check and mate.

2. Kt to K B 3rd K takes Kt

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1660.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

1. Q to K B 3rd R to Kt 6th, or B to Kt 8th+† Anything

2. Q to K B sq R to Kt 5th R takes Kt

*1. 2. Q takes P R takes Kt

+1. 2. Q takes B (ch) B takes Kt

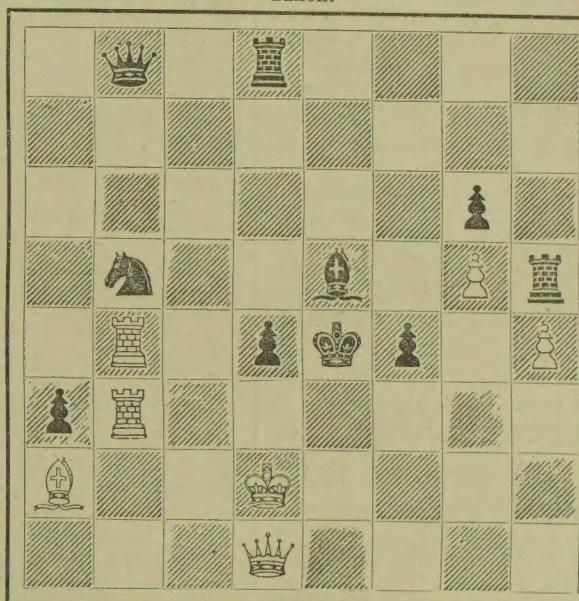
*1. 2. Q takes P B covers Kt to Kt 2nd

Kt to K 3rd

PROBLEM NO. 1662.

By Mr. C. M. BAXTER, of Dundee.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The accompanying pretty Game was played recently at the Philadelphia Chess Club, between Messrs. MASON and ELSON.—(*King's Gambit declined.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. E.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. E.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 12. P to K B 5th Very well played.

2. P to K B 4th B to Q B 4th

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd

4. B to Q B 4th

This is, we think, quite as good as the old-fashioned move of 4. P to Q B 3rd.

4. B to K Kt 5th

We should prefer 4. Kt to K B 3rd, or 4. Kt to Q B 3rd.

5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd

Somewhat overbold, but White is evidently bent on an attack at all hazards.

6. P takes P

7. Castles P takes P (disch)

8. K to R sq Kt to Q 5th

9. Q Kt takes P B takes Kt

10. P takes B Kt to K 2nd

11. B to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd

If Black were to capture the Bishop with Knight, the rejoinder would be 12. R to K B 3rd.

12. R to K B 4th Q takes P

20. Q takes R P (ch)

A very elegant and ingenious termination.

20. K takes Q

21. R to K R 4th (ch) K to Kt to Sq

22. Kt to Q 7th. Mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CLUB.—At a general meeting of the members of this club, held last week, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Mr. Healey, president; Mr. Pfahl, vice-president; Mr. Tarrant, hon sec. and treasurer. Committee: Messrs. Hoare, Morris, Whitelegg, Williams, Templeton, Scoones, Maitland, Brown, Hill, and Human. On the 10th inst. the club played a friendly match against the Brixton Endeavour Club—nine players a side—and achieved a very decisive victory by eleven games to two.

THE SHAFTESBURY CHESS CLUB v. THE BEDFORD CLUB.—A match was played between these two clubs, on the 10th inst., and resulted in favour of the former by nine games to three. The Shaftesbury Club, which meets at the People's Café, High-street, Whitechapel, will be happy to receive communications from secretaries of other clubs with regard to matches.

At a meeting of county gentlemen at Taunton, last Saturday, it was announced that subscriptions amounting to £700 a year had been promised for the purpose of maintaining a pack of foxhounds in the neighbourhood of that town.

Special general meetings of the Great Western Railway Company were held at Paddington yesterday week, when the terms of amalgamation with the Bristol and Exeter and South Devon lines were recommended for adoption by Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., and, after some discussion, approved. The various railways between Paddington and Penzance, 327 miles in length, hitherto under nine separate boards and systems of management, now pass under the control of the Great Western, the trunk and branches of which will extend nearly 2000 miles, and constitute the longest line in the kingdom. Meanwhile the South Western and Midland are pushing on to Plymouth, which will be in communication with the narrow-gauge railways in the course of a few months.

ODD AND EVEN.

Certainly the schoolmaster was never so much abroad as he is at the present moment. Education has become so entirely the question of the day that our biggest and busiest men are asked as a matter of course to "give away the prizes"—in other words, to make at least one speech of some length and importance (the reporters will be there, so they cannot get off with an easy repetition of some well-worn truth) to an audience of gaping boys and parents fond but seldom critical—at schools and "institutes" often by no means of the first importance. Sometimes, like the ex-Premier the other day, they contrive to give a charm to a subject on which it is difficult to be original; sometimes they merely dogmatise with more or less prejudice or dulness; but from almost any one of their utterances one can glean easily enough what is held to be the chief aim of education nowadays.

"Useful knowledge"—not merely hard facts, after the Gradgrind system, but anything which is *proably* of use to a man, which can clearly be shown to benefit his intellect, or his body, or his moral sense; this comprises what in our day it is sought to teach, and the difference between it and what was taught in times long past is very noticeable.

In fact, this test of utility is quite a modern one. In old times, people took fancies to things, and therefore taught, or bought, or made them—without, as far as one can see, any very logical reason for their choice. Look, for example, at the numbers; nowadays the popular ones are those which are most convenient—the even numbers, particularly those like eight and twelve, which are very easy to split up; in former times, the notable numbers were all odd—the lucky three, five ("the wedding of the first even and uneven numbers," as Longfellow charmingly says), the mystic seven, nine—thrice three—and the dreaded thirteen. It certainly was absurd to attribute all sorts of strange properties to these every-day numbers,—why should the seventh son of a seventh son be in any way more noticeable than that still rarer phenomenon, the eighth son of an eighth?—and yet, handy as their divisibility makes them, we confess that we cannot think six, eight, or other neat and respectable "evens" as characteristic or as interesting as many inconvenient oddnesses. The double meaning of this word *odd* is certainly not without significance; what could be odder than such a number as seventeen, not to be divided, awkward to multiply by, horrible to divide by—to our fancy, a very Merry Andrew of numbers, amusing us, perhaps, by its awkwardness, like some human dolts of whom we can't help being fond.

Now these things—or these imaginings—are just of the sort that our forefathers, a good many centuries ago, liked to grope among. The absolute use of the thing learnt was not the question with them; theirs was the feeling of a child in a dark lumber-room—it never knows what it may come to next. Their feeling of the mystery of things—perhaps of the value of that mystery—was so much greater than ours that the relations of numbers to each other were charged to them with dim wonderful messages, to the deciphering of which it was well worth while to give a lifetime. The fact, for example, that nine refuses to be hidden—that by whatever number you multiply it the total of the figures in the product comes to nine—to them gave it a peculiar interest, a sort of personality; they thought there must be some meaning in this strange quality. They were dreamy people, the earliest arithmeticians, and learnt their first lessons from the stars glittering uncounted in the Arabian sky; and they tried in vain to find what lay behind the mysterious properties of numbers such as this.

The struggle between the parties which odd and even may thus be held to represent—between, shall we say, eccentricity and utility—is not quite so simple and definite as it may at first sight seem. Mere variety often has its advantages (as has, of course, mere uniformity), and bare utility is sometimes a drawback even to the use of a thing; while both variety and uniformity sometimes add to, sometimes detract from, beauty. There are, for example, some quarters of London which are built on a regular plan, and of which the streets and houses are all nearly alike—sometimes are even named on some regular system. In small things this is advantageous, in larger a drawback, in still larger advantageous again. If one knows one's way about one house in such a district one knows it about most houses; yet if one wants to find this house, and is not sure of its number, its likeness to its neighbours is very puzzling. Again, a street of uniform and handsome houses looks extremely well; but if there are a dozen streets like it in the neighbourhood, that neighbourhood is likely to be not only monotonous, but very difficult to find one's way in; and if the name of such a street is one of a group intentionally made much alike—as one quarter of London is filled with streets and squares named after English counties and towns—whereabouts, in a general way, it must be, yet its precise position among its too similar brethren is very difficult to remember. How in an American city one can recollect whether one's friend lives at Tenth-street, Eleventh-avenue, or Eleventh-street, Tenth-avenue, or some similar arithmetical combination, it is difficult to imagine.

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